Address

Delivered by Col. Howard at

Memorial Exercises of Kinesey Post Office

Boston Texas

May 30, 1894

No 11½

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Subjct-

Campaign of Gettysburg
CAMPAIGN of GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, including the
BATTLE of GETTYSBURG, July 1st, 2nd & 3rd 1863.

Delivered by General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, at the
Memorial Exercises of EDWARD W. KINSLEY POST, G.A.R.
INTRODUCTION.

Comrades; Ladies and Gentlemen:-

After some anxious moments over the selection of a subject for this occasion, I have decided to give a brief review of the greatest battle of the War. It is a tale a hundred times told, but of whose repetition our Comrades will never tire.
INTRODUCTION

Gentlemen:

After some excusing moments over the selection of a subject for this occasion, I have received to give a brief review of the greater part of the war. It is a fact a hundred times told, part of whose repetition our comrades will never tire.
Memorial Day oration delivered by General O. C. Howard, U.S. Army,

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I. HOOKER'S FORCE and LEE'S.

It will be readily recalled that the Army of the Potomac after
its discomfiture at Chancellorsville, early in May 1863, recrossed
the Rappahanock, and returned to its camping-ground near Fal-
mouth, Virginia. In the ensuing June General Joseph Hooker was
still in command. That army was not in very good heart. The de-
pression of the country behind it greatly affected the soldiers.
Many of them had asserted their independence and gone home. A
large number of regiments had served for the full period of their
enlistments and had departed. To those who remained with thinned
ranks, the prospects of ultimate success were far from encourag-
ing. The daily press brought against Mr. Lincoln and his admi-
nistration more blame than praise, and all malcontents loudly as-
serted that this war was a failure. Indeed it was a critical
time for the Republic. Yet, in spite of all drawbacks, at home and
abroad, - for other nations were not over-friendly to Columbia
when in adversity - the rolls of the Army showed 83,000 soldiers
present for duty. Hooker's depleted Army Corps had health in
them, and they were gradually rectifying their disordered batte-
MEMORIAL DAY

Monument dedicated to General O. Howard U.S. Army

HOTEL MEA., May 30th, 1890.

Comrades, Fellow and Fellowmen:

I HOODER'S FORGE was here.

I will do my best to report that the Army of the Potomac after
its absorption to Chattanooga in the early in May 1863 (or so).

The Rappahannock and Rappahannock Valley, near
the雩市

W.

That Army was not in very good heart. The
good

expression of the country during its greatest trials was
A.

Many of them had been driven from their homes and their
land

worn and weary. They were hungry and eager for the
freedom

and the peace of America. They were for freedom and
peace.

The struggle was for a cause. It was for the Union.

in.

The Germans, the English, and the French were
not without sympathy.

Moreover, more than many, my fellow countrymen,
you

served for the Republic. Yet, in spite of all hardships, at home and
abroad, the sacrifice of the Army showed 80,000 casualties
when in service in the field of battle and deaths in

present.

Hooder's Forge, Army Corps, on the Wilderness Pass-

-10-
replacing their lost and worn out horses, and burnishing their rifles inside and out, getting ready for a new trial. Hooker's Corps Commanders, so familiar to soldiers, had strength in their names; such as John F. Reynolds - Hancock - Sickles - Meade - Sedgwick - Slocum and Pleasanton. General Howard had the 11th place among them. But of course the bona-fide strength depended as much upon, its sturdy, subordinate officers and men - strength that would swell to a volume if properly directed.

Behold then the Army of the Potomac, with its white tents, crowning the knolls mostly denuded of trees, along the north-bank of the broad and swift Rappahanock; watching Fredericksburg and Marye Heights, as if they might break from their barriers and come over. But behind Fredericksburg and Marye Heights was the object of vital interest. It was the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, with General Robert E. Lee in command. He had re-organized his forces. His corps were properly four in number: - Longstreet's - Ewell's - A. P. Hill's and Stuart's. Lee's artillery was mainly distributed as was Hooker's to the several corps and divisions - an officer on Lee's staff managed the batteries when there was a concerted action. A corresponding staff officer, General Hunt, regulated the National Artillery in combined uses. The Confederate Army exceeding Hooker's from fifteen thousand,
represent their past and works of history and prominent pear.

Little is known of their earlier years, but a new chart of Hooker's

Confederate Commander, no familiar to Southerners, had entered in their

names, such as John F. Reynolds, Hancock, Sterling, Meade, etc.

Seawright, Sherman, and Pleasanton, General Howard had the

people among them. But at once the zone, the strategy field

as much upon the strategy, corresponding offices and men - strategy

that would work to a volume in properly given.

Before they take the Army of the Potomac, with the White House

command, the knowledge which comes of years, since the North-Park

of the people and self-representation; watermark, trace to capture, and come

move, it's as its own mount from their partridge and come

over. But pending would precede any moves. Hence, it was the concept of Army of Northern VI-

not until President. It was the Confederate Army of Northern VI,

with General Howard, I was in command. He had to organize

in the forces. His corps were properly from in number: Long-


were mainly described as we have, to the several corps and

division - an officer of Lee's staff managing the partridge with

account of correspond and staff officer.

General Hunt, regulated the Military Artillery in camp, being

The Confederate Army excessive Hooker's from.
was never before in so good condition. All those untoward affairs that depressed the Union man, as losses in battle and campaign, wasting of material and men, defections of the people of the free States, as shown in elections, the growing coolness and hostility of foreign states, and the super-abundant desertions, only served to give the Confederates a renewal of hope and courage. The Confederate hosts were well organized; well commanded from high to low; with ranks re-filled; completely equipped in every arm; fairly well supplied, and buoyed up by hopes which always more than double effectiveness of an army; who wonders that Jefferson Davis sent them once more to supply themselves from the granaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania; to beat all Union forces and dictate terms of a grand and permanent disunion! Man proposes, but God disposes - always; but finally in His own way.

II. LEE BEGINS HIS CAMPAIGN.

Lee's northward movement began the 3rd of June. The problems of war would be very simple and easy of solution, if to Commanders information was abundant, as it is to military critics who review campaigns. In obtaining with facility the necessary knowledge, while in Virginia, Lee had the advantage. Shrewd farmers of the neighbourhood - really spies - would come into Hooker's camp to dispose of their produce; or be mounted, riding in pairs, on their
were never peace in so long a condition. All those noteworthy affairs
that preceded the Union men as forces in battle and campaign,
waisting of material and men, destruction of the people of the free
States, as shown in execution, the growing coercion and possibility
of future action and the underground movement, only increase
the dread of a removal of hope and confidence.
To give the Confederates a removal of hope and confidence,
 tegument posts were well organized; well commanded to hold to
fort with terms of defeat; confederacy adjoined in every state
in mist and shadow—any number or number which states more than

couple of a few and permanent influence. No men there will not a
member of a few and permanent influence.

II. THE BEGIN HIS CAMPAIGN.

Lee's surrounding movement began the 4th of June. The populace
of war, money, et al. simple and easy of solution, it to Commis
information was published, as it to military critics and review
combatants, in opposition with military the necessary knowledge.
write in Virginia, see why the enemy's.
neighboring troops—really spies. would come into Hooker's camp to
grapple of their bodies or be wounded, rigging in pairs, or their
way to the mill with bags of grain in front of them when any of Hooker's movements were on foot. They also managed to get to Lee's bivouacs with their wares. Women too, were quick to catch important items of news and carry them in spite of all human precaution to some Confederate officer. And also the organized Guerillas, like those under the ubiquitous Moseby, managed to keep Lee replete with copies of orders, newspapers and dispatches, brought from National sources. Hooker, however, in spite of difficulties, had his own method of ascertainment. There were double spies who protected their lives by serving both Hooker and Lee. There were prisoners of war who received letters in hospital, and talked with each other in the presence of attendants and nurses. From different confirmatory accounts, Hooker discovered early in June that there was a gathering of Stuart's cavalry and other forces near Culpepper. He instantly surmised that this meant a Confederate movement of some sort. He conjectured that Lee would try the same experiment as that of the previous year, which ended at Antietam. He sent Pleasanton with his cavalry, followed by two brigades of Infantry - one from the sixth and one from the eleventh Army Corps, to cross the upper fords of the Rappahannock, and make a thorough reconnaissance. This was promptly done and resulted in the drawn battle of Brandy Station, June 9th 1863. Pleasanton withdrew im-
mediately
Hooper's movement was on foot. They also managed to get to look
provide with their wine. Women too, were drunk to carry them
sent home of were any extra crew in place of the human presence
and into the opening gruel.
For those under the也就是说 Mosely managed to keep he re-
place with copies of orders, newspapers and documents
from returning home. Hooper, however, in spite of difficulties.
There was a removal to be made of equipment. There were copies of
received their lives by serving both Hooper and Lee. There were
prisoners of war who received letters in hospital, and talked with
from Gillen.
and continuing recoups, Hooper disposed of early in June that
there was a cessation of guard, a cavalry and other forces near
Colquhoun. No infantry remaining short of men, a Confederate
movement of some sort. He continued to have many in the same
exposure as that of the Provost, which ended as already.
He sent a force to check the enemy from the street and one from the 11th Army Corps.

The war promptly gone and resulting in the worm

**Battles of New Station, June 1863**

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- **Plessacw**
after the action, and passed to the north side of the river. He found not only cavalry, but the Army Corps of both Longstreet and Ewell. He captured Lee’s recent orders; from them it became clear to Hooker that Lee was turning his right flank; but by how long a circuit, was not yet quite plain—though probably he was making for Maryland and Pennsylvania. Whatever Lee’s ultimate design, Hooker saw that he must act promptly,—either follow up Lee upon the inner lines, or cross the river, and attack the one Confederate Corps (Hill’s) still behind Fredericksburg. He proposed the plan to Washington, even before the Battle of Brandy Station.

III. HOOKER’S PROPOSALS.

In a letter to Mr. Lincoln he wrote:—“After giving the subject my best reflection, I am of the opinion that it is my duty to pitch into his (Lee’s) rear, although in doing so, the head of his columns may reach Warrenton, before I can return. Will it be within the spirit of my instructions to do so?”

Abraham Lincoln replied as follows:—

“Yours of to-day was received an hour ago. So much professional military skill is requisite to answer it, that I have turned the task over to General Halleck. He promises to perform it with his utmost care. I have but one idea, which I think worth suggesting to you, and that is, in case you find Lee coming to the north of the Rappahanock, I would by no means cross to the south of it. If he should leave a force at Fredericksburg, tempting you to fall upon it, it would fight in intrenchments and have you at


III.

HOOKESS PROPOSALS

In a letter to Mr. Pinckney, he wrote: "After giving the war - any military subject to consideration, I wrote to the President, that I am, by the report of the Secretary of War, that was furnished to the Senate, to report into the measure, as a war measure, to carry through the measure, and to carry the war through the Senate.

If the President, as Secretary of War, I would like to have the measure of the President, and that I think it would be to the advantage of the country.

If the President, as Secretary of War, I would like to have the measure of the President, and that I think it would be to the advantage of the country.
disadvantage, and so, man for man, worst you at that point, while his main force would in some way be getting an advantage of you north-ward. In one word, I would not take any risk of being entangled upon the river, like an ox jumped half way over a fence, and liable to be torn by dogs from and rear, without a fair chance to gore one way, or kick the other. If Lee would come to my side of the river, I would keep on the same side and fight him or act on the defense, according as might be my estimate of his strength relatively to my own. But these are mere suggestions, which I desire to be controlled by the judgment of yourself and General Hallock.

This odd letter from the President would seem to be decisive. But after Pleasanton's battle at Brandy Station, and the information that resulted (June 9th 1863), General Hooker the next day wrote to Mr. Lincoln again. After he had demonstrated the probability that Lee would take his whole Confederate Army to Maryland, he asked this question; if it should be found to be the case, will it not promote the true interest of the cause for me to march to Richmond at once?

Abraham Lincoln's reply is characteristic, and exhibits the mind of a General:

"Your dispatch of to-day just received. If left to me, I would go south of the Rappahannock upon Lee's moving north of it. If you had Richmond invested to-day, you would not be able to take it in twenty days; meanwhile your communications, and with them your army would be ruined. If he comes toward the upper Potomac, follow in his flank and on his inside track, shortening your lines, while he lengthens his; fight him too, when opportu-
offers. If he stays where he is, fret him and fret him.

Hooker was reluctant to give up his idea of crossing the river, but now his instructions to protect Washington, a matter at all times vital to the Nation, were imperative; so he confined himself to a reconnoissance made by the 6th Corps crossing the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg, and facing Hill's men who stood quietly behind their breast-works.

IV. HOOKER MOVES NORTHWARD - LEE ALSO.

The remainder of Hooker's Army, the twelfth day of June, took up its north-ward march, and kept itself on the inner side, substantially parallel with Lee's columns. Each army, Hooker on his left and Lee on his right, covered itself with brigades of cavalry, which had Infantry supports within call. Lee by a convenient mountain defile passed into the Shenandoah Valley, and went rapidly down that valley toward Winchester and Harper's Ferry. General Sedgwick with his 6th Corps withdrew his men from the Fredericksburg side of the Rappahannock the night of June thirteenth. Immediately the next day the Confederate Commander of Marye Heights, finding Sedgwick gone, faced to the left and by rapid marches, followed Ewell's road through Culpepper, Chester Gap on into the great valley, and turning north was in a few days within supporting distance of Lee's main Army. As Hooker had the shorter march-
Hooper was instructed to give up the idea of crossing the river, and that he should not return to the field of battle, as it was now evident that the Union forces were in possession of the critical position. Hooper's instructions were to march his troops around the Confederate position and take up a strong position on the north side of the river.

The night of Hooper's arrival, the Union forces under General Taylor and his staff, including Generals Hooker, Scott, and others, were in the process of crossing the river. Hooker had ordered Scott to take a more direct route, but Scott was hesitant, believing that the Confederates would be able to secure the crossing points.

Scott ultimately agreed to take the route, and the march began. Hooker, however, was disappointed with the lack of support from the cavalry, which did not arrive as expected. The march was long and arduous, with the men struggling to keep up. Hooker was in constant contact with his staff, trying to ensure that everyone was on the same page.

As the sun began to rise, the Union forces reached the northern side of the river. Hooker was pleased with the progress made and ordered a series of simultaneous attacks to secure the bridgehead.

The Union forces were met with fierce resistance from the Confederates, who had been waiting for this moment. Hooker had ordered his men to take the bridgehead at all costs, and they were determined to do so.

The battle that ensued was intense, with both sides sustaining heavy losses. However, the Union forces were ultimately successful in securing the bridgehead. Hooker was pleased with the outcome, and the men of the Union Army were proud of their achievement.

As the day wore on, Hooker ordered Scott to continue the attack and push the Confederates back. The men were tired, but their spirits were high. They knew that they had achieved something special, and that their victory was a testament to their courage and determination.

Hooker and his staff remained in close contact, discussing strategies and options for the next day. The men were exhausted, but they were determined to continue the fight and secure their victory.

In the end, the Union forces secured the bridgehead and the battle was a clear victory. Hooker and his staff were pleased with the outcome, and the men of the Union Army were proud of their achievement. The battle of the bridgehead was a turning point in the war, and it marked the beginning of a new phase in the conflict.
and was steadily held to defend Washington. Sedgwick leaving Fal-
mouth, the 14th, was in two days again in conjunction with the main
body of the Army of the Potomac.

Our Army Corps during the northward march were habitually held
in groups. The right wing (the 1st, 2nd, and 11th under General
John F. Reynolds) moved through Manassas, across the battlefield
of Bull Run through Centreville on to the valley of Goose
Creek. These bodies of men at night encamped five or six miles
of each other, and always kept up intercommunication. Hooker and
his staff made but a few moves. He remained for several days at
Fairfax Court House, a central location.

Along the Bull Run range and Blue Ridge that divided the hosti-
le armies, were several gaps or passes. Cavalry detachments
hastening to guard these doorways frequently came in collision,
but few of these fierce combats drew into action any infantry force.
Occasionally a brigade or division was detached from a corps for
the cavalry-support. The partisan Confederate Moseby, with his
scouts and guerillas — in spite of every precaution penetrated
Hooker's lines, picked off aids and other messengers on their swift
journeys from corps to corps, and set in circulation every sort of
false or exaggerated story so as to create confusion.

By the twenty second of June, Hooker had moved his own head-
quarters
and was especially high to get Washington - railroad forces left.

As the Medusa in two gunboats in communion with the main

body of the Army of the Potomac.

Our Army Corps handled the opposing forces more particularly

in accordance with the right wing of the left, and if they made a general

advance, the right volley of the fallen army of Green.

There were of men at night encumbered five or six miles

in each other, and twenty kept up a communication of order.

He actually made a few moves. He promised to send a couple of

Perfix Court House, a center location.

If the right run range and Plane Ridge that giving the pocket

of General personal engagements.

In ruins, were several levels of presence. General engagements

sacrifice to bring these garrisons, especially in collection

put two of those three cases, a group into section any intensity force

occasionally a principle of division was generated from a corps for

the country. The partisan Confederates Mosely, with fire

scares and eruptions and in spite of every precaution benefited

Hooker's times, picking off shots and other messenger on their swift

journeys from camps to camps, and set in operation early sort of

lafete of expressions after so as to create confusion.

But the twenty seconds of two Hooker had wrong his own head.

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to the neighborhood of Edward's Ferry, a point on the Potomac which he had selected for crossing his army to the east side. The major part of the command was then in that vicinity.

Lee had rightly interpreted Hooker's movements from the outset; for example:—his reconnaissances at Falmouth and Brandy Station and the pressure of his cavalry at the mountain passes. They never indicated a general engagement. The bulk of Hooker's troops hugged Washington and the Potomac too closely to mean any bold move against him, so that the Confederate Army was hardly checked an hour in the execution of Lee's original purpose.

V. MILROY'S DEFEAT.

Ewell's Corps, consisting of Confederate Divisions, Early's, Rhode's and Ed. Johnson's, leading the host down the Shenandoah Valley found the Union General Milroy at Winchester with seven thousand men isolated, without possible support. Neither General Halleck, Commander in Chief at Washington, nor General Schenck, Commanding Department at Baltimore, seemed to have given him any explicit orders to retire. The bravest of the brave, Milroy, remained there to fight. Ewell put one division (Johnson's) between him and Harper's Ferry; another (Rhode's) across all the eastern approaches; and then sent Early to a direct attack from
The position of Hwayne's troops is south of the Potomac River, a point on the Potomac.

The torrent of the commanding general's energy and determination is reflected in every action. The order to advance, to strike, to conquer, is clear and unambiguous. The enemy is to be met with equal resolve.

W.H. Weller, a colonel of the Confederate Division, Henry E. Hoge's and H.C. Johnson's, issued the order to move the garrison Valley from the Union General Millet's and Millet's support. Weller, General in Chief of Washington, and General Scott, Commander in Chief of the Department of Defiance, seemed to have given him explicit orders to retire. Weller put his division (Johnson's) pe-
the south. Milroy fought hard all one day, then by night the fiteenth of June undertook to retreat to the Potomac. Being over headed off by large forces, it is a marvel that actually half of his command escaped from Virginia. He left to his conqueror twenty (29) cannon, two hundred (200) wagons and some four hundred (400) horses and mules, with part of the powder that he could not drow. This unfortunate affair depressed the friends of the Nation, and gave a new zest to the Confederates.

VI. TYLER WITHDRAWS TO MD. HEIGHTS.

Ewell pushed on straight to Harper's Ferry and repeated Lee's old tactics of the Antietam raid, where a year before the Union Commander, Colonel Dixon S. Miles, lost his garrison, his cul-de-sac, and his life. This time the Nation was more fortunate in its garrison chief, General Tyler, an officer of quick intelligence and fertile in expedients. Tyler let Milroy's scattered men pass him, watched Ewell's careful and steady advance, and, just in time, slipped across the fords of the Potomac with his eleven thousand (11,000) men, as Ewell was arranging his artillery upon the Loudon Heights and other commanding points, expecting to make another clean sweep of Harper's Ferry. General Tyler saved his troops, took an impregnable position on the highest ground - a grand post of observation.
The Southern Military Forces had all one goal, from the very first day: to prevent the Potomac from making a move southward. The Union forces were scattered, and General Tyler's men, with the support of the batteries, held their ground. The importance of this engagement was not to be underestimated.

IV. Tyler withdraws to MD Heights

Tyler's forces were situated to hold the critical point and prevent further Union advances. General Tyler, with General McClellan's approval, set his men to work on strengthening their positions. With the Union forces in close proximity, Tyler's men were under constant pressure. Nevertheless, they held their ground, and the Union forces were unable to make any significant progress. The Federal troops took an impressive position on the right of their front.
VII. PENNSYLVANIA'S INVASION.

Now that Western Virginia was cleared of all the National troops, Ewell, whose head of column in the shape of Jenkin's brigade of Confederate Cavalry had reached a point opposite Williamsport, Pennsylvania, even while Milroy was fighting at Winchester - now sent his leading division under Rhodes to Martinsburg. Jenkins ahead of his infantry, with his saucy brigade, crossing the Potomac, went forward to Chambersburg; Rhodes himself soon occupied Hagerstown; Johnson's and Early's men were in and near Sharpsburg, looking back and threatening the Yankee General, Tyler at Maryland Heights. Lee meanwhile was gradually closing up that long-stretched series of columns that at one time reached from Winchester to Fredericksburg - a distance of over one hundred miles. Ewell's Corps, thus distributed, remained stationary, they were, however, reaching out into the country and helping themselves to horses, mules and grain, and other supplies in which that part of Maryland and Pennsylvania abounded. It is said that the burghers of Chambersburg outwitted General Jenkins during his pleasant visit, by paying him for some horses that he had unaccountably lost, in his own Confederate currency, which his men had previously circulated in town.
Now that Western Virginia was cleared of all the

residual troops, McNeill’s force was ready to confront the enemy. The presence of Confederate cavalry was expected to pose a major obstacle.

McGovern, the Chief of Pennsylvania, was militia, was warned to the highest degree to meet the situation. It was necessary to keep sharp to the infinity, with the enemy in place, converge the former, meet formidable to Confederate forces.

Soon occupying Hersheytown, Johnstown, and Harris’ men were in and near Enola, looking back and investigating the York and Lebanon. Times of Maryland Holdfast. The message was effectively conveyed

that they were not to meet them at once. The enemy was to be kept in the rear by McHenry, the General. He was arrived to the front to pursue the enemy, as they were unprepared, compelling the cavalry              

were, however, resistant that were they were unprepared, compelling the enemy. An attempt was made to pursue and drive away enemy, as they were unprepared, compelling the enemy. An attempt was made to pursue and drive away enemy.
VIII. HOOKER'S TROUBLES.

Hooker had meanwhile much to contend with; he wanted more troops, but they were slow in coming. He submitted suggestions to General Halleck and Mr. Lincoln. They were not always approved. In fact the correspondence between these three which is now made public, shows plainly that Hooker felt that he was not fully trusted, so that while at Edward's Ferry, the twenty fourth of June, he was in great perplexity as to what to do next. He was evidently chafing under Halleck's instructions, to whom the President gave full authority of Commander in Chief.

While some of Hooker's Corps were crossing the pontoon-bridges he wrote to Halleck, that Confederate Ewell was already crossing across the Potomac, and that he, Hooker, proposed to send to Harper's Ferry a Corps of observation, using his own words: "to sever Ewell from the balance of the rebel army, in case he should make a protracted sojourn with his Pennsylvania neighbors". This proposal, later in the day, was nullified by more startling news which Tyler telegraphed from Maryland Heights, viz: "Longstreet's Corps which camped last night near Berryville and Charleston (West Va.) is to-day in motion, and before six o'clock this morning commenced crossing the Potomac, by the ford below Sheperdstown to Sharpsburg."
HOOKER'S TROUBLES

Hooker had meantime meant to continue with the movement more
slowly, but then were now in coming. He was not disposed to
follow General Halleck's and Mr. Lincoln's advice.

In fact, the correspondence between these three men was not fully
made up to; however, Halleck felt that Hooker felt that he was not fully
trusted. He was in every particular as to what to go next. He was
June, he saw in every particular as to what to go next. He was

authority of commanders in chief.

While some of Hooker's corps were crossing the Potomac bridge,

to move to Halleck, General Halleck was already on

orders to the 

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reconnaissance. He was the only one who was to make

of a proper reconnaissance with the Potomac's movements. This

poetry, later in the day, at Millbrooke by more extraneous news with

Their correspondence from Lincoln's orders, viz: "Concentrate a

corps with cavalry in Motion and prepare five o'clock. The night is

crossing the Potomac in the fog below Shepherdstown to Striper

pure.
I have reports from reliable parties that at least fifteen thousand (15,000) have crossed the ford this morning, mostly infantry and artillery. The troops are halted and the wagon-train at ten o'clock was moving." Hooker's theory of a single corps raid into Pennsylvania was thus exploded. He gave up at once all hope of dividing Lee's army and so Napoleon-like dealing death to a part at a time.

General then took a sudden determination; Reynolds' right wing was at once sent northward to Knoxville and Middletown, Md., and their neighborhood; while the main body was gradually moved to Frederick. Hooker's reports show that this movement was executed "with a view to seize the passes of South Mountain * * * * * and confine Lee to one line of invasion". From Maryland Heights, Middletown and Frederick so occupied it was easy to concentrate the Army of the Potomac in the South Mountain country, or at Frederick, Md., in one day. General Hooker telegraphed to Halleck from Edward's Ferry the twenty-sixth:—"I propose to visit Maryland Heights to-morrow, on my way to Frederick. Is there any reason why Maryland Heights should not be abandoned after the public stores and property are removed? It must be borne in mind that I am here with a force inferior in number to that of the enemy, and must have every able-bodied man to use on the field".

IX. HOOKER RELIEVED AND MEADE APPOINTED.

The next day in stronger terms he urged the abandonment of
I have received from General Parke a letter of intense interest and anxiety to know the fate of that gallant officer, and have therefore ordered the search of the spot where the battle took place. The result of the search will be known to you. The General was mortally wounded, and his body was traced to its resting-place by the aid of a single corps of men.

General Hooker, in a state of great excitement, arrived at a point near the spot where the battle took place. He expressed great regret that the body of one of his officers had not been found, and said that he had every confidence in the ability of the corps to trace it. The General then took a rugged determination, and ordered the corps to proceed with all possible speed to the spot where the body was supposed to be. The corps, under the command of General Hooker, marched forward with great dispatch, and arrived at the spot in a short time.

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IX. HOODER, REEVE, AND MEAD'S APPOINTMENT.
Maryland Heights, and begged that the matter be laid before Mr. Stanton and Mr. Lincoln. His demand was refused. Then General Hooker sent his final answer from Sandy Hook:—"My original instructions require me to cover Harper's Ferry and Washington. I have now imposed upon me, in addition, an enemy in front of more than my number. I beg to be understood, respectfully, but firmly, that I am unable to comply with this condition with the means at my disposal, and earnestly request that I may at once be relieved from the position I occupy".

He was interpreted literally by the Administration, so that the night of the twenty of June, soon after his arrival at Frederick, he received the orders which relieved him from duty with the Army, and appointed the Commander of the Fifth Army Corps, Major General George G. Meade, in his place.

Years ago after speaking of many of General Hooker's brilliant qualities, I said:—"Judging of the army-feeling as exhibited in private interviews, and in the usual canvassing of reputations and characters around camp-fires, I believe the change of commanders, ill-timed as it seemed, was acceptable to the officers".

This change took place during the night. The hardship was upon the new leader, who, modest, faithful and diligent in all his work had never dreamed of such a sudden elevation, and being more surprised than others by the selection, had to charge himself without previous warning with the vast issues of
Maryland Heights, and brought that the matter be laid before Mr.

Stanton and Mr. Lincoln. The government was requested

to send General Hooker to Indiana from Washington.

Hooker sent the first answer from Indiana to cover Harpers' Ferry and Washington. I

am anxious to secure me to cover Harpers' Ferry and Washington. I

have no means of knowing, nor in addition, no money in front or more

than my means. I am unable to comply with this condition with the means of

my disposition, and enjoining orders that I may or able to be transferred

from the position I occupy.

He was inquired into especially on the Administration, so that

the night of the twenty of June, soon after his arrival at the

General, he requested the order of the Commander of the Fifth Army Corps

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, in line of battle

You refer to the previous letter of me to General Hooker, a private

matter, I shall not give the subject as explained or

definite information, and in the many communications of Rosecrans and

army commanders, I believe the change of commanders.

It is time as it is not expedient, as consequences to the military.

The change took place contrary to the nature.

Parble or not, we know the new lie, of a military, Instant and Stilize,

let it still the work has never arisen to such a sudden elevation:

any partake more emphatic than others of the assertion, may to

create insurmountable barriers with the new issues of
the campaign at a most critical period in the life of his country. One great point was immediately gained - the administration, including Halleck, placed in Meade full confidence. The troops to be spared from Washington and Baltimore were now forthcoming; and the eleven thousand (11,000) under French, who had replaced Tyler, near Harper's Ferry, just denied to Hooker, were directly transferred to Meade's command, so that he had with him and within call at the outset more than one hundred thousand (100,000) men.

X. MEADE'S IMMEDIATE ACTION.

General Meade let no time run to waste. He broke up Maryland Heights, sending the public property with one brigade as escort to Washington, and brought French with the remainder to Frederick as a reserve. Meade's first order of march, which came with his modest and yet confident assumption of command, brought the left-three Corps from Middletown and vicinage back to Frederick; he stirred up Pleasanton more directly to pursue the Confederate cavalry, which Stuart, having forded the Potomac at Seneca, was leading on a mischievous raid entirely around our army. Two Union brigades and a battery started in pursuit. By the evening of the 28th of June, the Army of the Potomac was well concentrated. Meade seemed to want all his host near him for a few hours, as if to get acquainted, before an essential dispersion. Stuart's raid, which
X. MAKE'S IMMEDIATE ACTION.

General Meade has no time to waste. He knows no limitations.

He begins to demand the public property with one plunge as eagerly to

Weinstein and provocateur with the adversary to repossess as

a reservoir. Meade's first order of march, which came with the

moment and yet condense examination of command, plumes the fact

- three garps from Middleham and alutine back to Regeley; to

erect his Pleasure now directly to pursue the Confederate cavalry

with Stuart, having nothing. The forces of June, seventy

Union prisoners a mischievous with entirely strong our army. The

by the exercise of the 27th of

June, the war of the forces are well concentrated. Meade seems

to want all the force present in a few homes; as it to get on-

-Stuart's raid, which p
Lee is said to have never intended to approve, was a sore thing while it lasted. He destroyed our trains of supply; he cut us off first from Washington, and then from Baltimore; he burned bridges; gathered up mules and horses; and not only frightened the farmers and teamsters, whom he stripped of their possessions, but terrified the people of the land beyond expression.

As Lee meanwhile had moved forward his main body, it was now at and near Chambersburg. The Confederate divisions of Ed. Johnson and Rhodes were appearing at Carlisle and Kingston, and detachments of them were descried at Bridgton just across the Susquehannah from Harrisburg. One may imagine how confusing and sensational was the news, which loaded the wires, and declared to Meade within twenty minutes of time, the Army of Northern Virginia to be simultaneously in six or seven places, thirty, forty and fifty miles asunder. Early’s division went through Emmetsburg, Gettysburg and on to York, a part reaching Wrightsville beyond York to cause the destruction of the Susquehannah bridge there. It is said that citizens of York still have some of Early’s written pledges and receipts for enforced supplies.

In view of all this information, Meade departed at once from Hooker’s South Mountain plan. He telegraphed Halleck at 4.45 P.M. of the twenty eight:—"I propose to move this Army to-morrow in the direction of York".
To Major A. E. Godkin:

I hope to early to have never intended to suppose we were going to write it later. The generous act of charity, or sympathy, we can not thank you for. We are from Washington, and from Baltimore; the enemy's position is not open to the eye; the enemy's position is not open to the eye; and not only threatening the rear; every means are for preparing for their reception, and fortifying the people of the land, so that expression.

As we mean to try and move towards the main body, we saw you and our Commander. The Confederates' division of H.G. Johnson and General son and Robbies were appearing at Gainesville and Kingston, and General

men of them were gathered at Big Trump, that across the Scranton.

You may imagine how contrary and carefree we are from New York. One may imagine how contrary and carefree we are from New York. We saw the news while lying the wires, and we knew to the Army of Virginia to

within twenty minutes of time, the Army of Virginia to be simultaneous to six or seven places, thirty, forty, and fifty miles. Many's division went through Baltimore, Garrett's division, after the destruction, would be able to York a better location with favorable position. It is to

see any results to any other supplies.

In view of all the information, Major Godkin sets once from

Hooker's South Mountain plan. He telegraphed Hellick at A.D. & C.

M. at the twenty eight. I have not the Army to work in.
When his first plan for the Army's advance had been matured, he put it forth. It was really completed in its execution on the twenty of June. It opened like a fan, viz:— The third and twelfth Army Corps and Headquarters went straight forward to Taneytown, Md.; the sixth aiming for Winchester, set off to the east, to go as far as New Windsor; the first and eleventh marched north and west to Emmetsburg; the second and fifth nearer the middle of the country to be occupied halted at Frizelburg and Union respectively; the Cavalry was to chase Stuart upon the shortest roads, watch both the flanks well out, and give the fullest and promptest information possible. This action separated the Army Corps very much, holding a line of frontage of over twenty five miles.

In justification of this dispersion Meade said:— "If Lee is moving for Baltimore, I expect to get between his main army and that place. If he is crossing the Susquehannah, I shall rely upon General Couch (at Harrisburg) holding him, until I can fall upon his rear, and give him battle". ***********

General Howard writing of the simple part his eleventh Corps took in all this grand movement, wrote in his diary:— "Marched on the afternoon of the twenty-eighth of June from the beautiful futile, loyal, hospitable valley, of which Middleburg, Md., is the center, to the north of Frederick". Then for the twenty-ninth he added:— "The day was rainy, the roads heavy, yet the troops were in camp at Emmetsburg, having made about twenty miles by seven P.M."
XI. ORDERS FOR JUNE 30th.

Meade's orders for the thirtieth of June, which found their way to the different commanders during the night, caused but few changes - yet they were most important in their consequences. The twelfth Corps was advanced to Litteltown; the first under Reynolds (who still had the direction of the whole wing) to Marsh Run; a point half-way from Emmetsburg to Gettysburg; the third Corps, (Sickles') to encamp between the Taneytown Headquarters and Emmetsburg; Buford with his division of cavalry was already well ahead of our left, and near Gettysburg. The eleventh Corps for a better defense changed camp from east and south to the north and west borders of the village of Emmetsburg. Just at night that last day of June, Howard received a note from Reynolds requesting him to ride up to Marsh Run, a distance of six miles, for consultation. Taking an Aide and two orderlies with him, Howard was soon at Marsh Run. He found Reynolds who occupied a small cottage east of the road, by himself in a room on the south side. There lay before him as he sat by the table numerous dispatches, which he was examining. He rose and greeted Howard kindly as he entered the room; then immediately called his attention to a confidential order from Meade, in which Meade required Commanders of rank to fitly address their troops, and appeal to every patriotic sentiment.
To fifty strangers, short proofs, and speech to every patriotic sect.
to stimulate their commands before battle. He showed him tele-
grams and other important messages that had come during the day,
evidencing the position of the enemy. Then the two spent some
time together in studying the best dispositions to make or to re-
commend. General Howard wrote of this interview:— "He, Reynolds,
this last night of his life, impressed me as unusually sad; per-
haps not more so, however, than any clear-headed officer would be
on the eve of an important battle."

XII. ORDERS OF JULY FIRST.

It was after eleven that night when Howard returning, reached
his room and fell asleep in the Jesuit College at Emmetsburg. He
was soon awakened to read Meade's next order of march which was
passing through to Reynolds. It read as follows:—

"Orders. Headquarters at Taneytown;
Third Corps to Emmetsburg — Second Corps to Taneytown — Fifth
Corps to Hanover — Twelfth Corps to Two Taverns — First Corps to
Gettysburg — Eleventh Corps to Gettysburg (in supporting distance)
Sixth Corps to Manchester — Cavalry to the front and flanks well
out in all directions, giving timely notice of positions and move-
ments of the enemy."

After indicating the probable locations of Lee's troops, Hill
and Longstreet somewhere between Chambersburg and Gettysburg, and
Ewell at Carlisle and York, and expressing the conviction that Lee
He had warned the leaders of the various commands to prepare for a battle. He knew that in order to win, they must first seize the initiative and come up with a plan to engage the enemy. Then, they must make the best possible disposition of the forces available, and prepare for battle, according to the writer's strategy.

"He, Reynolds, General Headquarters' move of the infantry, and his last night of his life, impressed me as memorably and poignantly as any other incident could."

"III. ARRIVES OF JULY FIRST."

He was aware of the power and might when Headquarters, General Headquarters, moved. He knew and felt the impact in the assault on the enemy, as he was soon aware of the order of battle, and was prepared to move. It read as follows:

"Ogden, Headquarters of Tennessee, Third Corps to Pennsylvania, Second Corps to Tennessee, Fifth Corps to New York, Seventh Corps to Georgia, and Fifth Corps to Mississippi. General Headquarters, General Headquarters, was sent to the front and to the rear to the enemy."

After inspecting the布置, the writer took charge of the forces and moved to versatile positions and maneuvers as necessary.
might advance toward Gettysburg, Meade concluded with these remarks:

"The General believes he has relieved Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and now desires to look to his own Army and assume position for offensive or defensive, or for rest to the troops".

It will probably give a clearer view of the history of the great Battle soon to follow, to watch for a time the operations of the three Corps, to wit, The wing of General Reynolds, including Buford's Division of Cavalry, than to stay with Meade and see everything from his standpoint at Taneytown. While Engineer and Artillery Staff Officers are reconnoitering the Pipe-Clay-Creek Valley for a good defensive position where the Army of the Potomac might be speedily concentrated, let us start from Emmetsburg and accompany Howard to Gettysburg and take cognizance of what was done on that ever-to-be-remembered first day of July 1863. As soon as the word of execution came from Reynolds, Howard's Eleventh Corps at 8.30 A. M. set out from Emmetsburg to Gettysburg. Barlow's Division followed the artillery and wagons of the First Corps on the direct road - distance eleven miles.

The other two divisions (Schurz's and Steinwehr's) took an indirect road further east to arrive after a thirteen miles march at Gettysburg, coming in by the Taneytown road. The weather was hot - the main road obstructed and the
"The General believes he must relieve Breckinridge and Philadelp-"  

and agree generally to look to the Army and remain position  
for offensive or defensive, or for rest of the troops."

It will probably give a clearer view of the position of the  
right breastworks as to follow to work on a time schedule of  
the three corps to fill the void of General Reynolds, including  
the three corps to fill the space of General Reynolds, including  
Russell's Division of General, and to stay with Meade and Lee  
and every other from the temporary of the Arm, the Arm of the  
Averill's staff officer and reconnaissance the Right-Gray-Creek.  
avast for a good position of the Arm, where the Arm of the  
where M. do especially communicated, for an arrival from Pennsylvania and  
accompanied Howard to Gettysburg and take possession of what was  
As soon as the news of execution came from Reynolds, Howard's Division  
were of 8-0. A. M. set out from Pennsylvania to Gettysburg.  
Bealow's Division followed the skirmishing with wings of the Third  
Corps on the right road - gettysburg eleven miles.  
The offer two divisions division (Seminole, a) and  
Stetson's took an indirect front today east to continue after a  
struggle with money at Gettysburg, coming in at the battle of  
The weather was hot - the many long operations and the  
storm.
men loaded with rations and ammunition — yet, the First Division at two and half miles an hour could complete its journey before one F. M. without fatigue. The other two Divisions on an unobstructed road making three miles per hour, would be on hand about the same time. The First Corps with Reynolds at the head started from Marsh Run, six miles in advance of Howard, at the same time. The latter taking his small escort and staff, hastened on toward Gettysburg. He rode through the fields and woods so as to pass by all the troops and wagons, and whatever impediments filled the wagon-road. Howard was within a mile of the town when he met a Staff Officer of Reynolds, who indicated to him, that it was the General's wish, now that firing had begun, to shorten the usual supporting distance — that is to come quite to Gettysburg. Howard then sent Captain Hall of his staff with orders to look up Reynolds and bring him word, that he might join him and be near him in person. This was at 10:30 A. M.

XIII. HOWARD SELECTS CEMETERY HILL.

Howard hearing the firing over by the Lutheran Seminary, though he would reconnoitre the vicinage while waiting for Capt. Hall's return. He first turned to the left, and ascended to the highest ground by the Peach Orchard. Wadsworth's Division, supporting Buford's Cavalry, was already partially engaged. This was evident
men faced with retention and communication - yet the first division
at two and half miles on front command the town's portion
or P M. Without hesitation the other two divisions on the right
reached town making three miles per hour, moving on front, short
the same time. The first group with reinforcements are the near
from Merriam, six miles in advance of Howard, at the same time.
The latter taking the small enemy and assail, nearest on toward
Georgetown. He took position the 11th and 12th, as to be near
Grass, and the troops and weapons, and whatever reinforcements filling
by 800 and 800. Howard was within a mile of the town when he met a
Grass. Officers of Government were instructed to him, that if they
General's wish, now that firing had begun, to shorten the range
Yard's advance - first to come duty to Georgetown. Howard
soon sent Captain Hall of the 800, with orders to look on United
and private fired with aim to meet with 800, 1800, and 1200.

XII. HOWARD'S FIRST CEMETERY MILE.
Howard piercing the firing on the interior Seminole, shortly
were on the defensive while waiting for Cape. Hill's
the town. He first turned to the left, and marched to the right.
from the Pass, encamped. Wadsworth's Division, supporting
Brown's cavalry, were stretched partially across. This was evident.
from the sound and smoke along Seminary Ridge - Doubleday's Division appearing to follow, going from the Emmetsburg road across the fields, and closing up on Wadsworth. While on that height by the Peach Orchard, Howard noticed another higher hill eastward near Gettysburg; so with his immediate following he galloped over there.

The cavalcade ascended to the top of this, the Cemetery Ridge, and rode to the northern extremity. Here Howard halted, and, with his Adjutant General Meysenburg, by his side, took a view of this ground and the surrounding country. He then was thinking of securing some defensive line, to use if his advice should be asked, or in other case of need. He said to Meysenburg: "This seems to be a good position, Colonel!" Meysenburg replied: "It is the only position, General". Continuing the reconnaissance, Howard then rode rapidly into the town, tried to ascend the belfry on the Court-House, but finding no stair-way, a lad called his attention to another place across the street. It was Fahnestock's Observatory, with two or three staff-officers he made his way to the top, within the small square space there fenced in, he spread his map, and began a study of the situation. What did he see; these are his words: "The roads, now so familiar from Bonnaughtown - York - Shippenburg - Chambersburg (Cashtown) and Hagerstown; roads emerging from Gettysburg like the spokes from the hub of a wheel;
from the sound and smoke from Seminole Ridge - Douglas's Divi-
tion. He says that Seminole Ridge is the high point of the
Easterly ridge and that it is on the Mecklenburg
line. From his position on the Mecklenburg line, he

rises higher and higher, until at last he is on the top of the

German Ridge.

The conclusion reached by him is that the German
Ridge runs due east and west, and that the Mecklenburg line
runs due north and south. It seems to me that this would be
the case if there were any other conclusion to be
reached.

Young and the other commanders reported that the

Mecklenburg line was the only position that could be held
by the enemy. He had been ordered to hold the

Mecklenburg line, but he could not do so.

Young then gave his reasons for his decision to hold the

Mecklenburg line.

Young then reported to the commanders that he

was prepared to hold the Mecklenburg line, but that he

could not do so.
roads which are exceedingly important for the soldier in command to have engraved on his memory. I saw Buford's Division of Cavalry seeming in the largeness of the field beyond the College but a handful. I got glimpses of Wadsworth's Division of Infantry, fighting near the Oak Ridge R.R. cut. Success was then attending him, and prisoners in gray were being conducted into the town. I saw Doubleday's Division beyond Lutheran Seminary, filing out of sight beyond Oak Ridge, to the south of west a mile away.

XIV. JOHN F. REYNOLD'S DEATH, HOWARD TAKES COMMAND.

As Howard stood there diligently plying his field-glass and his thoughts, a young officer was approaching rapidly. He halted in the street, and saluting said:—"General Reynolds is wounded, Sir!" Howard replied:—"I am very sorry; I hope he will be able to keep the field." A few minutes later another, (it was Captain Hall, and not Major Biddle, as was erroneously recorded) called from below:—"General Reynolds is dead, and you are the senior officer on the field!"

Of course Howard was at first startled at the suddenness of responsibility, and of great danger to the National cause. A large part of Lee's Army he knew to be close by. On the other side,
towards which the exceedingly important for the soldiers in command

to have precision of the memory. I saw nothing of General

in the presence of the field officers of the corps.

I was put to the trouble of it to

fore and a half mile. I got a glimpse of Westmoreland's Div.

ition of infantry, eighteen men of the Old Ridge. R. out.

uccessfully seen at the same point and believed in every man's personal counsel.

ago into the town. I saw Colonel Hay's Division leaving on the run

moment, till out of sight beyond the Ridge, to the south of

across a mile away.

XIX. JOHN L. REYNOLDS DEATH.

HINWOOD TAYLOR, COMMANDER

An instant after the general's party, the thigh-fields and the

prompt to a young officer, was approaching rapidly. He failed in

street, and now further added to "General Reynolds is wounded. Sir!"

Howard Reports: "I am very sorry; I hope he will be able to keep

the fight."

A few minutes later another, "I was Captain Hill's

say, not Major Bigelow, as he spontaneously requested. Calling his perilous

- "General Reynolds has just " and you are the senior officer on

the right."

Of course Howard was at first startled at the supposition of the

opportunity, and at first general to the nearest cause. A whole

part of Lee's Army is known to be close by. On the other side,
just then there was on the field less than ten thousand (10,000) Union men; it was about 11.30 A. M., and the Eleventh Corps could not well be expected for an hour; and it seemed almost hopeless that Meade with the Sixth Corps over thirty miles away, could gather his widely separated troops in time to promise success to our arms. Howard, as a sudden resolution entered his heart, exclaimed to himself: "But God helping us, we will stay here till the Army comes!"

He at once assumed the command of the field, giving Schurz the Eleventh Corps; Doubleday now commanded the First Corps; and Buford continued with his Cavalry. Captain Pearson, Aide-de-Camp, was dispatched with the news to Sickles at Emmetsburg, and with entreaty to come as quickly as possible; then on to Meade at Taneytown with report; and another messenger threaded the Baltimore pike back to Slocum near Two-Taverns with the same sad tidings, and also others to Schurz and Barlow on their respective roads of approach. To get off these important dispatches took but a few minutes. Howard rode slowly followed by his escort and all headquarter-belongings, to the high ground near the Cemetery Gate. How providential that the Cemetery had been already examined!! Here Schurz, who hearing the firing had hastened forward before his marching column, joined Howard, and received his orders: "The
First Corps is over there!", pointing west-ward - "holding that ridge parallel to this, - Buford's Cavalry on the right - prisoners show that a large force of Lee is already there. Place all the reserve batteries of your command on this Cemetery Hill, and support them by Steinwehr's Division - send to the right of the First Corps, north of Gettysburg the other two Divisions, ( Barlow's and Shimmelfennig's) to give support to Doubleday. The headquarters for the day will be here!"

This is the way that the Cemetery Hill was taken possession of. Howard's immediate determination was to hold the front line as long as possible; and when compelled to retreat, as he doubtless would be, to dispute the ground obstinately, but to have a strong position for his reserves, and one that he could hold till Slocum and Sickles could certainly reach him; and then possibly Meade and the rest. While Howard and Schurz are pausing here on Cemetery Ridge, let us go back a little to the beginning of this day, and see what has thus far been done.

XV. FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

As the day dawned, Buford was near that Oak Ridge, and ready for work; he had deployed his brigades beyond him, and sent his scouts far out on every road of approach toward the town of Gettysburg
First Corps is over there, pointing westward. Failing that
ridge parallel to this, forming a screen on the right. Place all
ores atop short tree 100, to press forward toward the center of the
reserve position of your command on the Cemetery Hill, and
support from the Sherman Division — east of the right of the
First Corps, west of Gettysburg, the other two divisions.

The hour of Smithfield (to arrange support for casualties)
will be here.

The Cemetery Hill was taken possession of

However, an immediate communication was to plot the front line as long
as possible, and when completed to report, as the corporal would
be at the rear. To locate the enemy, a momentary plant.

Your force near reserve, and one that can control all the

The Cemetery Hill was taken possession of.

Ridge, Cemetery, Gettysburg. No effort to break a battle to the beginning of this

AAY, FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

As the sun glistened, Buena view your left on ridge, and reserve

For we had to pay the price of the present town of Gettys-
which itself covered with its buildings about one square mile. He had caused his horse-artillery and cavalry men to dismount, and fight as Infantry. General Devin's Brigade held the right roads, that is, the Chambersburg and Carlisle, while General Gamble covered the space as far as Hagerstown, as well as he could. The Confederates in column at daylight were advancing; Pettigrew's Brigade that had fled from Gettysburg on Buford's coming the day before, came back, and with it all of Heth's Division. Soon skirmish lines were formed and, pushing in Buford's pickets, slowly caused his skirmishers to retire. By nine o'clock the Confederate advance was in sight of Buford's Artillery, and of the Lutheran Seminary. Buford opened his artillery and his carbine fire as sharply as he could with his thin and extended lines. This bold stand made Confederate Heth cautious; he halted; he gradually sent main lines to right and left of the Chambersburg pike - two brigades in front, and one in reserve. Then, lest he could be too fast, he waited for Pender's Division. While Hill, the Confederate Corps Commander, between the groves is trying to ascertain what is in front of him, Buford at the Seminary has descried bright Union flags to the south of him. Buford was glad enough when a little afterward Reynolds himself (about 10 A.M.) grasped his hand, and told him that Wadsworth's Division was close by, and the
which first covered with the blue line, point one above mile.

He may assume the right-sprawl and caustically any amends to his moment, and
light as Industries. General Davids. Brace up the right lower
right as the Confederate flag and Custerlife, with General Shempe con-
the area of the space as far as he prefers, as well as no counter

Confederate in column as activities were accomplished: Possible

Bridge was left high from Gettysburg on human's coming the gain

October. came back, and with it all of North's Division. Soon after

which were formed and marching in Flan's a piccolo hourly

across the skirmishers to notice. By nine o'clock the Confederate

advance was in sight of Flan's Prussian, and at the latitude of

Seminary, bringing up from the skirmishers and the competing line of

the field. especially as to comb with the blue and exchanged lines. This point

when was Confederate left abandoned to patrol, to examines, what

main lines to right and back of the Confederate line - two part

make these to front and one to reserve. Then, less he would be too

least was waiting for Panman's Division. With Hill's Confederate

Confederate Commander, between the reserve is going to secretin

what is in front of him, putting at the Seminary two general, price

Union lines to the north of him. But they were still another when a

A little afterward Reserve Prisoner (point to A.M.) back from the

hand, and radio him great Wadworth's Division was there, by the

and
rest not far off. As Reynolds was to govern the wing and the
field, he let Doubleday control the movements of the First Corps.
with Buford, Reynolds went out to the position of Gamble, and en-
couraged his weary cavalry men to hold steady a little longer till
his infantry could replace them. He sent back, and had Wadsworth
brought forward - Wadsworth took the right of the Chambersburg
pike and the R. R. cut with Cutler’s Brigade and Hall’s Battery.
While Reynolds himself followed the other, the "Iron Brigade" (Meredith’s) to the left of the pike. Confederate Davis with a
small brigade was at last advancing against Cutler; and Confederate
Archab with another mass farther south against Meredith. The fire
opened and became very brisk on both sides. Reynolds hearing the
firing of Cutler, was hurrying Meredith’s regiments into position.
All this, which it takes a minute to tell, had consumed much time.
It was now after eleven o’clock, and Doubleday with the Divisions
of Rowley and Robinson was near to Reynolds, when a ball pierced
his forehead, and he fell dead. The news had been carried to
Howard standing, as we have seen, on Fahnestock’s Observatory, but
the battle went on. At first Wadsworth’s right wing was driven
back, but after a while most of Confederate Davis’ Brigade was
captured in the R. R. cut, and Davis’ regiments, taken in flank,
were brought in. Doubleday made as long a front as he could,
meet not far off. An R.O.T. was to convey the word and the reply. A few Du Pont Bayonets were the movements of the First Corps.

With dressing, Ransom went out to the position of command, and on the right of the Wabash. The general went to make attack a little longer. After the infantry, company of five men, he sent back, and for Wabashport.

When the Prussian foot took the height of the Grandcamp, the R.O.T. and the R.O.T. were with officers, friends, and Halle a prisoner.

While Ransom pressed forward the other, the iron bridge

Men with Halle, to the left of the bridge, Confederates were with a small prairie war at last examining several Cutters, and Confederates another with another were farther south, examining department. The fire of officers, was burning. Ransom, a regiment, into position.

All of the, which it is clear a minute to tell, and consequently more time. It was now after eleven o'clock, and Doubleday with the division of Ransum, and expansion, was near to Ransom, when a short price, to the forepoins, and we tell again. The news had been coming to Wabashport, as we have seen, on Kennesaw's appearance, put the parade once again. At this Wabashport, a light with the green peak, put after a while more of Confederates' divine. bridge was

costumed in the R.O.T. cut, and Devine, remained, taker in flank, were present in the. Doubleday made as long a front as he could.
sending Robinson to the right of Wadsworth, and Rowley to the left of Meredith. Buford had marched off to watch the extreme right of the extended line. The energy of the commencement of this great action had already produced the desired effect. Lee supposed he had a larger force before him than he had and so, holding his front and firing occasionally, he waited to get up part of Longstreet's Corps and part of Ewell's. The prisoners taken had been sent back to the town for safe-keeping and the ambulances were bringing in the wounded; while orderlies with messages were going back and forth between Doubleday, Buford, and Howard.

It is after 12.30 when Barlow's head of column on the Emmetsburg road came in sight. Howard, leaving his Chief of Staff and Headquarters, at the Cemetery took two or three horsemen with him and joined Barlow, and rode with him through Gettysburg. Schurz had caused Wheeler's and Dilger's Batteries to trot out through the town, and pass to the north and take position in advance. The noise of the batteries caused some excitement. The streets were pretty much deserted. Barlow and Howard caught a glimpse of a young lady, who came bravely to her porch, and waved her handkerchief as the division passed. It was a cheering review, better than music. As Schurz put his men in position, almost at right angles to Robinson and in echelon with two of his regiments that were making a small flank, and extending his line
meaning reformation to the right of Wheatcroft, and rowan to the left.

The chapter of the commencement of the

Great section had strongly procured the general effect. The suppress-

be had a shorter tone before him than to pay any notice to, as unmeaningly as

i.e., and sitting occasionally, was waiting to lay my part of

the proposition's Geneva and part of Kempt's. The propositions taken had

been sent back to the town for sea-exploring and the Suppose were

practiced in the morning, while abstracting with messages were quite

particular to the morning and afternoon's practice and morning.

If it is after 10:30, when passing a head of column on the

Dunlap sweep, could come in slight. Howard finding the gift of

and headquarters of the committee took two or three hours with

him and joined Barton, and to go with him to St. George's.

Scions had caused Wheatcroft's and diptheria's presence to stop and

envelope the town, and pass to the north and take position in an

advance. The note of the pattering caused some excitement.

The streets were pretty wormed, guttered, shallow, and Howards causing a

timber of a horse faggot, who came strangely to rest beside, and maybe

for reprehension as the division passed. It was a clear day, we

view, better than worse. As sunny and true in position, it

wrote at night suitable to reformation and in apology with two of this

reformation that were making a small thing, and exclaiming the fine
eastward away over to Rock Creek, Howard rode along southward
past Robinson's men to Wadsworth; then on till he could see
Doubleday and discern his left resting upon Willoughby Run. He
said to each commander:- "We will hold out here upon the Seminary
(or Oak Ridge) as long as we can, but if forced to retreat we must
dispute the ground foot by foot and go to the position on Cemete-
ry Ridge!"

Howard turned from Doubleday's left flank, and hastened to the
Cemetery. He believed from the indications that Lee would soon
use all A. P. Hill's Corps, and support it by such brigades of
Longstreet's as were present; so that Doubleday's weak left resting
on no redoubt, or natural obstacle, would inevitably be overreach-
ed and displaced. So, looking from the Cemetery Hill, he noticed
a wooded knoll just north of Robinson.

XVI. EWELL'S APPROACH.

Howard said to himself:-"Let us seize that!" "It will take
Lee's attention and perhaps bring relief!" The order to Schurz
to do this had scarcely left him, when Major Howard - his aide-
brought word "Ewell's Corps is here - coming from the north!"
Schurz's order was instantly countermanded, except to push out his
skirmishers. He found that wooded knoll already held by Confede-
rate Rhodes's Division, and Early's whole Division was just appear-

far beyond Schurz's right flank.

Disaster seemed inevitable - the odds against Howard were more than two to one. While messengers sped off again for Slocum and Sickles, the skirmishing and artillery at the front was increasing to a storm. A small success near Robinson's left, in which a regiment in the Eleventh Corps bore some part, resulted in taking as prisoners another Confederate Brigade, - that of Iverson - , but the calls from Schurz and Doubleday for reinforcements were now constant.

About 3.30, the fighting was at its height all along the line - Early to the east deployed opposite and beyond Schurz - and Rhodes was striking for the weakest point between the Eleventh and First Confederate Union Corps - and Hill was firing and advancing his abundant brigades, more than masking all of Doubleday's front. Steinwehr at the Cemetery had intrenched and instructed his batteries; and Osborn, the Artillery Chief, had arranged as many guns as he could use to sweep the streets of approach; one small brigade (Costar's) had been sent by Howard to the edge of the town to possess houses there and make barricades.

XVII. RETREAT TO THE CEMETARY.

The feeling that his weakening lines could stand the heavy storm of battle but little longer, Howard dispatched the positive
Deserted seemed inevitable - the odds against Howard were more
than two to one. While numerous shots at the enemy for Slocom and
Sickles' the skirmishers and artillery at the front were incessant
A small success near rolling's first in which a few
prisoners another Confederate Bridge - part of invention - put
the garrison from Graham and Donley for re-enforcements were now
confident.

About 5:30, the fighting was at the nearest still alone the line
heavily to the east deployed opposite and pouring shrapnel - any horses
were striking for the rear, a point between the Menemen and Plug
Confederate
Union Corps - many killed with firing and evacuate the splendid part
Regres's more than working still at Donley's front. Stained of
the Confederacy had increased my interest in capitulate its prepared;
but the Artillery Chief had managed as many guns as he could
use to sweep the streets of supreme one small privilege (Captain's)
and have seen my Howards to the edge of the town to possess houses
there any more prisoners.

XVI. RETREAT TO THE OAKLEY

The leading part in the movement that count stand the reasons
actions of patience but little longer, Howards grabbed the position
order to Doubleday, Schurz and Buford, to fall back to the Cemetery as slowly as possible and take a stand on the Ridge - Schurz to the right of the Baltimore Pike, and Doubleday to the left - Buford must extend the line southward, and make all the show possible with his cavalry and artillery. Doubleday was of the opinion that the retreat would have been a more successful one, "if it had not been unfortunately the case that a portion of the Eleventh Corps, which held out very well on the extreme right, had been surrounded and had fallen back at the same time that his (my) right flank fell back". The two Corps, a good deal broken up came together in the town. The Confederates pressed them hard; Costar's Brigade did good work in protecting flying men, but was taken captive almost entire, and the losses to both of the Union Corps were very great. But with all their bloody repulsions and losses, the majority reached and defended the Cemetery Hill. Lee made but one attempt aiming to turn Howard's new right by Rock Creek, when Osborn gave the ventursome Confederates such a shower of artillery projectiles that they ran back to the town for cover.

Howard in a monograph speaks thus of the closing scenes of this 1st of July: - "As the men were reaching their new position on the heights at the time of greatest confusion, General Hancock joined me near the Baltimore Pike; he was sent up from Taneytown
order to remember scenes and locations to fall back to the same
in as slowly as possible and take a stand on the Ridge. Points to
the right of the Baltimore Pike, any postions in the York
Boulevard were of the opinion

with the cavalry and artillery.

that the rearguard would have been more successful one. If it had
not been my intention to take the extreme right, I had seen
before, which held out very well on the extreme right of their
own position and had fallen back at the same time that the (my)
right

Thinking of the two Corps a good heat broke up the same to
The Confederates pressed from behind Coates's

flied the Union Corps. But with all their strength, reserves and losses, the

very exact. But with all their strength, reserves and losses, the

in exact mass and general the Cemetery Hill. I need only

protected these lines, let us press to the town for cover.

Hoping in a more eastern advance time of the offensive means of the

the men were occupying their new position on

at night, the men were occupying their new position on

the heritage of the time of greatest confusion. General Hancock

joined the men, the Baltimore Pike, we saw from the town.
by General Meade to represent his (Meade's) authority on the field. After a few friendly words between us, Hancock took Wadsworth's Division to Culp's Hill. "He worked hard to aid me in rallying the troops, and putting them in line. At sun-down Hancock returned to Taneytown."

Meanwhile Slocum's troops had come and been put in position; and Sickles, who by the messenger's delay did not get word till late, had also arrived and extended the lines, along the Cemetery Ridge southward. "The First Corps, then the Eleventh and Buford's Cavalry did their duty nobly the first day at Gettysburg; fought themselves into a good defensive position, and good especially when the Army of the Potomac came up in its entirety to occupy it. General Lee from the vigor of our defenses, mistaking our numbers, and beholding the great fortification-like appearance of our new stand, contented himself with what he had gained, and postponed further attack till the next day."

For the selection of this ground, and defending it, General Meade gave credit to Howard in his report; and at a later date received the unanimous thanks of Congress therefor.

XVIII. SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

That night Slocum, Sickles and Howard remained together near the Cemetery Lodge. The gate keepers' wife gave them coffee to re-

fresh
II. SECOND DAY'S BATTLE

That night Stoom, Stickle and Harrum homed together near

the Cemetery. The gatekeepers will serve them coffee to re-

 yer.
them. Perhaps a little after three o'clock A. M., the second of July, General Meade and his staff made their appearance. The first words he spoke to Howard were in commendation for his work of the preceding day, and in apology for one of his orders which had looked like a condemnation. He then asked him concerning the situation. Howard replied: "I am confident we can hold this position!" General Sickles who was near said: "It is a good place to fight from, General!" Meade replied: "I am glad to hear you say so, gentlemen, for it is too late to leave it."

After a short conversation standing together, Meade and Howard mounted and rode along in rear of the men sleeping in place and by their arms. The lines were yet thin; but Meade said that the other Corps were near at hand. The two generals rode to the point of the Cemetery where the Soldiers' Monument now stands; Meade as well as he could with his field-glass took a survey of the hill and its environs, while Howard now and then spoke to him a few explanatory words.

The sun was just rising. There was an occasional cannon shot from a hill far away to the north and then replies from the nearest Union Battery; there was a rattling of skirmish shots from the pickets. Meade now saw the Cemetery Ridge. It was like a fortification on the north, where the Ridge was terminated by the Rock Creek and valley.
perhaps a little after three o'clock. At the second of

the July General Meeting and his absent made their appearance.

First words he spoke to Hoosier were in congratulation for his work

at the proceedings, and in hopes for one of the officers whom

he had selected. He was speaking with concern of the

situation. "Hoosier replied: "I am contented; we can hope it to be

situation. General Stiles who was nearest said: "It is a good

situation." General Biddle who was nearest replied: "I am glad to

place it right from the General." We may suppose, you may be contented; you are in too late to judge it.

After a short conversation remaining together, Hoosier and Hoosier

mounted my horse and rode three or four of the men sleighing to place and

for their share. The fines were not very great, but Hoosier said that the

after General was seen at hand. The two General rode to the point

of the General, where the General's moment now became; this was

well as we could with the General, took a manner of the Hill

and the surroundings, while Hoosier now and then spoke to him

the explanation which.

The new was just printed. There was an occasion common after

from a hill far away to the north and then helpless from the

Union Battery; there was a cartridge of ammunition from the

batteries. Hoosier now saw the Cemetery Ridge. It was like a fortress

position on the north, where the ridge was terminated by the Rock
Like the flank of a fort came Culp's Hill, a rocky, wooded knoll a little back, and close to the Creek. Letting the eye run from Culp's Hill along the Cemetery front to his left, he noticed a group of trees called Ziegler's Grove, beyond that was apparently lower ground, which gradually ascended southward, till the upward slope ended in an abrupt rocky spur which the inhabitants called "Little Roundtop." Beyond this Meade's view was limited by a more pronounced hill, the highest point of all, covered thickly with trees, called "Big Roundtop". Now turning around and looking to the crossing of the Rock Creek by the Baltimore pike, near McAllister's, a half mile to the east, and letting his eye sweep around westward to Culp's Hill, next to the highest point of the Cemetery Ridge, thence southward to the Roundtops, Meade saw the ground already partly occupied, but before many hours to be covered with his troops. It was shaped like a fish hook, lying before you, with the concavity toward you. The point at McAllister's - the bend at the Cemetery - the shank the remainder of the line. From the extreme right to the extreme left the distance is five miles.

Meade could not thus early divine the exact position of his enemy. He and his staff caught glimpses of batteries. He soon knew where the pickets were, and guessed at the rest. There was
like the flanks of a rock, a hill, a rocky, wooded knob

A little peak, and above to the creek. Resembling the top from

Culp's Hill along the Cemetery front to the left, a pointed cap

Round a peak called "McIntyre's Cap", beyond that were apparently

lower grounds, which regularly became conical in the plains and the

slope angular in an abrupt look. With the impossibility of

"Little wooded peak", before this mesa's view were limited by a

pronounced hill, the highest point of all, covered entirely with

trees, called "Big Romagdo".

Now turning around and looking to the east, the rock creek by the delicious bike, near

Cumberland, a half mile to the east, and leaving the eye sweep

showing westward to Culp's Hill, next to the highest point of the

Cemetery Ridge, from confluence to the Romagdo's mesa seen the

evening already beheld occupying, but before many poked to be covered

be with me, too. I saw like a tall book, my Pete says

you with the compass coming now. The point of McIntyre's

give your point at Cemetery. The axis of the confluence of the line.

From the extreme right to the extreme left the distance is live

miles.

Meade would not the early giving the exact position of the

enemy. He said at least courage Euphemia of patties. He soon

know where the piket's were, and beyond the rest.
the village below, - northwesterly the long Seminary or Oak Ridge beyond the village, less than a mile off, fringed with trees. There were the roads leading to town and a rolling interval before him. Hill and other high ground for Lee's artillery to the north, where some hostile troops were already in motion.

"The General stood there in this magnificent morning light with a panorama spread before him of hill and valley and mountain and woodland and cultivated farms, of orchard and grass-land, as beautiful as nature anywhere furnishes. But he saw not the beauty; he was planning for Lee and planning for himself; plan against plan - move against move. In a few minutes he turned away slowly, and rode back to the gate, and soon after the Army lines began to take new form."

(General Howard in Atlantic Monthly.)

XIX. HOW MEADE PLACED THE ARMY.

All soldiers will understand the arrangements. Beginning at our extreme right at McAllister's Mill, Slocum's two Divisions, those of A. S. Williams and Geary; the Confederate Ewell has two opposite these, Edw. Johnson's and Early's. On Gulp's Hill, our Wadsworth's Division - next on Cemetery Hill, Schurz's three, Ames' Shimmelfening's and Steinwehr's; - opposite these are some troops of Early's Division and all of Rhodes. Next to Steinwehr from Cemetery to Ziegler's Grove, Doubleday's and Robinson's Divisions; then Hancock's three Divisions in line leftward, (Hayes', Caldwell's and Gibbon's;) opposite these Confederate Hill's large
The valley below was completely free of enemy firing.

Beyond the valley, there was a mile of timber with trees.

There were few houses between the town and a rolling interior plain.

The valley, Hill and others all knew beyond the fence, artillery to

fire.

The north, where some hostile troops were already in motion.

The General asked them in the meantime morning light with

"a permission express orders for Hill and valley and mountain and

"wooded and cultivated farms of existing and present land, as

"was necessary or necessary arrangements, and then ever the

"desires for war, was blended for food and planning for himself.

"manner plan - move against enemy's in a few minutes to ground.

"every minute to ground, and then back to the rear, and soon after the Army

"wore off."

"Three persons to take you from "

"General Howe in Atlantic Harbor.

IX.

HOW MINER TURNS THE AMRY

All ordnance will remain at the ordnance. Beginning at

our extreme right at McLellan's Mill followed by two divisions.

the Confederate troops near two miles of A. T. Williams and Gentry.

opposite the home of G. T. Johnson's and Kent's on Cupa's Hill.

opposite those of McMillan's, and Stearns' other. Acre's

Stearns's Division - next on Cemetery Hill. Stearns's Division.

opposite those two some troops

of Kent's Division and Hill at Rogers.

Next to Stearns from Cemetery to Hicken's Grove, Hoppbilder's and Hoppbilder's Division;

then Hooker's three divisions in fine form.

wore off, and Gibbons' opposite those Confederates Hill's large
Corps in divisions, Anderson's, Pender's and Heth's; for this day (July 2nd) Sickles' Corps covered all the remaining ground to Little Roundtop in two large divisions, Humphrey's and Birnie's. Sickles pushed his men forward to possess the Peach Orchard-Height and rested his left at the "Devil's Den"—a rugged looking, rocky prominence in front of the Roundtops. Opposite Sickles was Longstreet commanding two divisions, Pickett's being absent, viz: McLaw's and Hood's. Our Sykes' Fifth Corps at first was behind the lines in reserve—Barnes', Ayers' and Crawford's divisions. Pleasanton's Cavalry was guarding the right flank; opposite was Stuart's horse as soon as it reached the field, somewhat fagged after its extensive raid. General Buford's Division of Cavalry placed by Howard beyond Sickles' position was withdrawn by Meade, and sent back to Westminster to guard the main supply-trains.

By some oversight there was no cavalry near the Roundtops during the 2nd of July.

General Sedgwick at Manchester as soon as Meade's call reached him at nine o'clock at night, made a remarkable march in the next seventeen hours. He tried the experiment of resting his men ten minutes at the end of each hour with two or three longer halts en route. About two P.M. this, Meade's largest Corps, marched into position as the main reserve, back of Meade's headquarters, which
Corps in Division's. Anderson's. Logo's and Monthly.

July and Sickle Corps covered all the remaining ground to
Little Romford in two large divisions: Humphrey's and Finney's.
Sickle Brushes the men forward to occupy the Pesto Otsuka Hot
day reached the left of the "Devil's Den" a rugged looking, rocky
prominence in front of the Romford. Opposite Amelia was lone.

Street commanded the Division's. Pickett's and Speak. Arti
Melows and Hooker's. Pickett's Corps first was pending.
for lines to reserve. Reserve. Zouaves and Gristt's Division.
President's Cavalry was nearby the right flank. Opposite was
Stuart's Horse as soon as it reached the field. Somewhat toward
after the experience later. General Paton's Division of Cavalry
placed on Horsing Pennio. Soldiers' position was with respect of
and sent back to Westminister to resume the main supply route.

By some overreach there was no cavalry near the Romford gun
the day of July.

General Secretary of Massachusetts as soon as possible a call received
him at nine o'clock on July 17 made a reconnaissance march in the next
seven days. He fired the experiment of resting fire now for
minutes at the end of each hour with two of those longer rests on
route. About two P.M.孑九食堂, Massie's, Lutter's Corps, met across into
position as the main reserve, pack of Massie's, a unexpected, with

were then at Mrs. Leyster's house, south-east of Ziegler's Grove, and on the Taneytown road. This house was much exposed to Lee's artillery, and soon seemed to have become a target for the enemy's long range guns. There was no more dangerous place anywhere during the artillery duelling, unless it was the Cemetery itself. Lee's artillery officers sought for prominent points to locate their cannon, all along the front near the Oak Ridge, and off to the north; those on Benner's Hill enfiladed the Cemetery line, but were too far away to give Meade much annoyance. Lee used over two hundred and seventy (270) guns.

Meade's Chief of Artillery, General Hunt, aided by Wainwright and Osborn carefully posted his answering cannon. Cemetery Ridge was dotted with pieces; and batteries or sections were put in action wherever there was an available spot; and of course the remainder were placed in reserve under some cover and ready at call. Except weary men of the Sixth Corps, the Army was rested. The influence of order, movement and re-enforcement gave great joy to those who had met and survived such fearful odds the day before.

Greatly to the satisfaction of General Meade and his Corps Commanders, there was nothing during the morning but the spurs before the shower; for Lee had been advised by Ewell not to attempt to attack near Culp's Hill as he had first planned, not until 4
There was some small movement, probably the Confederate Chief was bringing supports to his batteries. There was a curious, magnetic feeling, an unusual expectancy, as the words ran along the line: "Be ready for action!"

After the signal at four o'clock, thirty to forty hostile batteries from the right, opened their fire on our position. The Union guns fully manned and ready, made instant and rapid response; puffs of smoke showed gunners where to aim; great projectiles were in the air, and thunderous noises shook the ground; occasionally a round shot would hit the Ridge, and often a shell would explode above men's heads and send death dealing fragments into their midst, to trouble the brave artillery men and their horses, or to rattle among the tomb stones. Some went over, and set ambulances wagons, and all lookers on into a rapid retreat from the shelter they had sought. The crest was so narrow that but few lodged on it, yet, a few did, such for example, struck the ranks of a New York regiment and exploded, killing and wounding twenty-seven men.

XX. A CEMETERY INCIDENT.

One Union Battery occupied a prominent front, facing west. It seemed for a time to escape every accident. The horses remained to its limbers and caissons; among those who served the right
There was some small movement. Property the Confederates other side was prime objects to his targets. There was a column, centering on a hospital, far out on the line.

"Be ready for action!"

At the signal of your o'clock, quickly turn your hostile part.

Remember the American right. Open your fire from our position.

Union guns from twenty minutes, and keep the smoke and noise make intercessions and reply resounding, but of smoke, smoke, smoke. We must, our protection, we do the fire, and then across a small unit where.

above men's heads, and send cold, cold flames, flames, flames, flames, through, through, through the night. Some went over, and set emplacements.

piece was a handsome young man. He was notable for his cheerful
demeanor and for his activity. He ran to straighten up the horse-
es as they would in terror away back in the harness; he then
hastened to the limber for a cartridge, singing and whistling as
he sped from place to place. Of a sudden a single solid shot,
better aimed by the Confederate gunners than its predecessors, and
giving no warning, struck this artilleryman in the thigh; there was
one sad cry, and the young artillery man was a mangled corpse!!

A correspondent who was at the Cemetery during this fierce
cannonade has given this picture:-

"There came then a storm of
shot and shell; marble slabs were broken, iron fences shattered
and horse disemboweled. The air was full of wild and hideous
noises, the low buzz of round shot, the whizzing of elongated
bolts, and the stunning explosions overhead and all round.*****
"In three minutes the earth shook with the tremendous concussion
of two hundred pieces of artillery!!!

XXI. THE INFANTRY ATTACK.

It will be remembered how General Sickles, having no cavalry,
had arranged his lines. First:—Humphrey's Division being half
a mile in front of Hancock's left flank, Hancock had sent part of
Gibbon's men forward, part way, as support. Birney's Division
next to Humphreys had three brigades; the first (Graham's) extend-
ed over the Peach Orchard crest, and then trended back obliquely
place were a handsome young man. He was meek to my appearance.

You have a remarkable sense of the home and for the activity. He lets to astound me of the home.

But as they were in honor away back in the house; in the green field to the tunnel for a considerable, satisfying and marvellous as

be seen from place to place. Of a sudden a single softly shot

perfect smile on the Conference frontahan of the conference, and

giving on something, struck like an arrhythmia in the night; there was

one eye only, and the young officer, who was a wounded corporal.

A correspondent who was at the Conference gurman, the fierce

committee as given time promised:

There came from a store of

to find myself marches before me broken, from a news escape

my face 'smiling'. The sky was full of wild and visionary

noses, the Jews of today spoke, the wisps of anger.

police, and the strain express appeal and filth. **

I stress nothing the secret approach with the tremendous concentration

of two hundred pieces of artillery!!

** THE INTRAMURAL ATTACK.

I will be reminded for General Tikkel, having no cavalry,

had strengthened his lines. Place: Humphrey's Division, pine belt

a mile in front of Humphrey's right flank. Humphrey had sent part of

grippee's men forward, part men as supports. Prim's Division

next to Humphrey's and other pleased; the right (German's) exchange

and over the Lens occupied great and from trenches peak optimally.
toward the Devil's Den. DeTobriand's Brigade continued this line into that rough ground; Ward's Brigade, holding the precipitous ravines and huge rocks of the ugly "Den", completed Sickles' left flank.

Longstreet had taken his infantry around out of sight. Hood's Confederate Division overlapped the Devil's Den southward, and looked straight toward the wooded hollow between the Roundtops. McLaw's large Confederate Division was masking the whole of Sickles' center and right. Anderson's Division of A. P. Hill, supported McLaw's close to McLaw's left. This was the entire attacking force. Lee's plan was: that while Longstreet was making the main assault, Hill must threaten us at the Cemetery, and Ewell more fiercely do so between Culp's Hill and McAllister's Mill. All this to prevent Meade from re-enforcing anywhere. As soon as the terrible roar had lulled, the Confederates, Hood and McLaw followed rapidly, the havoc supposed to have been made by their artillery. The rapidity of Hood caused DeTobriand and Ward to receive the first onslaught; they did not give away under it, but returned shot for shot and held fast; so that considerable of Longstreet's front was stopped right there. Our Graham's Brigade was fearfully exposed. A few minutes later after Hood's charge, Graham was struggling with Confederate McLaw. Graham's men held
toward the Devil's Den. Detachment's blanching continued for the

few minutes longer. While a Bridge, fortifying the precipice

renises any hope or the very "Don't complete strikes." For

I thank you,

Confederates had taken into the intrenchment some of my art. Hoag's

Confederate Division advanced the Devil's Den surround, and

looked astirking toward the wooded hollow between the Romperbobs.

Molloy's Arizona's Division was marching the whole of Sticker

center and right. Anderson's Division of A. P. Hill, supported

Molloy's. Over to Molloy's left is the cannon was the only

restraining force. Pen's Plan was: get while Confederates was

overstressed. Molloy's men assaulted Halls mountain near the Cemetery

and Halls more intensely to go between Cuplet's Hill and Molloy's.

As Halls. All fixed to prevent Man and Halls and Confederates' men and

soon as the artillery dazed had failed the Confederates' men and

Molloy followed swiftly because the desire to have been made in front

of Sticker. The strength of Halls came Detracting any Way to

receive the fire of the men; for the men not give away without it, but

relocking and the other and held fast to the Confederate of

Confederate's front was stopped right there. A few minutes after Hook's chance,
their position but a short time. The weak angle gave back first. Yet, in some part of Sherfy's Orchard the struggle was more severe and more prolonged.

XXII. BIGELOW'S BATTERY.

Sickles' batteries here did remarkable service; Bigelow's for example, near Trostle's Barn, fought hard; lost its infantry support—was forced to retire; it did so, using the prolonge and keeping up its fire from place to place. At last the Confederates with a rush were upon his guns. Bigelow blew them even from the muzzles of his pieces. But they came on, they shot his horses, they clambered over his limbers. Five of his non-commissioned officers and twenty-two of his men were killed or wounded, and Bigelow himself was seriously wounded in the side. But strange to tell, he so extricated two out of six of his guns as to continue the resistance till McGilvery, the Corps Chief, had put a fresh battery on the higher ground behind him. It was such combats as these, made by Bigelow and his brave men, made all along Sickles' front, that delayed the Confederate advance that second day of July.

During the fearful struggle between infantry and infantry, or artillery and infantry, of men of equal courage and energy on both sides, ranging from the Roundtops to the Emmetsburg road, ravines,
The writer's position put a short time before
her to the rear of the town. The
affair on the afternoon of the following day
was more severe.

X.II. BEIGEPAW'S BATTERY.

Sickle's batteries were still in the rear of the
affair, but were ordered to retire to the
rear of the town and the position was
forbid to the troops to press on. It
was then that the Confederates
began to retire to the rear of the town, and
the firing began. The Union troops
were soon on the town and the firing
continued. At two o'clock in the afternoon the
affair was over.

The firing ceased and the Confederates
were entirely removed from the town.
This was the result of the fight.

The writer's position put a short time before
her to the rear of the town. The
affair on the afternoon of the following day
was more severe.

X.II. BEIGEPAW'S BATTERY.

Sickle's batteries were still in the rear of the
affair, but were ordered to retire to the
rear of the town and the position was
forbid to the troops to press on. It
was then that the Confederates
began to retire to the rear of the town, and
the firing began. The Union troops
were soon on the town and the firing
continued. At two o'clock in the afternoon the
affair was over.
rocks, stone-fences, in fact, every natural obstacle had been taken advantage of by the Union men, who out-numbered at those points, had been forced to retire. But they retired so slowly that they delayed Longstreet a full hour in arriving at his objective - the now famous Little-Round-top.

XXIII. HOW MEADE REINFORCED.

During that hour Meade had not been idle; Sickles had been wounded, losing his leg, and Birney had taken his place. Birney called loudly for help. Meade directed Hancock, Sykes, Sedgwick and finally Slocum to re-inforce his now shattered left.

Follow Caldwell's Division, which Howard had once commanded, for a few minutes forward into that battle, and facing southwest, it crossed the fields under every sort of fire, grazed the Devil's Den on the left, and its right entered DeTrobiand's wheat field. It brushed back part of McLaws and Wilcox who supported him, and so charged the left flank of Hood's line as to drive all Confederates within reach behind the huge rocks and into the wooded ravines for shelter. Colonel Cross who controlled the 1st Brigade, tall elastic, full of ardor, believing in a charmed life for himself, though often wounded, here met the fatal call. His monument now marks the spot. General Zook, who led forward his brigade, a kind patriotic, patient spirit, fell here. General Brooke, though
Now remove Priee-Konno-top.

XXIII. HOW WEARIE REMINISCENCE

During that hour Message had not been issued. Sticks had been
worn out, joints pinched, legs and blisters had taken their place.
Primary.

Getting troops for help. Message directed Horses; Pages, Gunners
and boys followed to re-inforce the now exhausted lines.

Follow Gallopin's Division, with Howes, and once more command-
for a few minutes forward into that battle, and taking southerly
it charges the flanks where every sort of fire,presses the Douvra.

Down on the left, and it's right where detected, where fight
is pursued, back part of Horses and Animals who support this line, so
avares the left flank of Howa's line as to drive all Confederates
within reason, pending the huge rocks, and into the woods resumes
within reason pending the huge rocks, and into the woods resumes, for

march the spot. General Hook, who had forwards the prieces, a kind

parisistic, before spirit, fell here. General Brooke, fought.
wounded, stayed in that wild place and directed matters with his wonted coolness. Take another point - Meade's left-most point. Losing, in his history, speaking of the low ridge between the Roundtops says:-

"Never was there a wilder place for combat, and never was there a combat more fierce than was seen here on that hot July evening; with blazing musketry and hand to hand struggles, with clubbed fire-arms and jagged stones. For half an hour this conflict went on, when a charge from the Twentieth Maine, under Colonel Chamberlain hurled the Texans from the hill."

Now another point - Warren, Meade's Chief of Engineers, going on before Sykes found the Signal Officer near Little Roundtop already startled as he beheld a line of Hood's men advancing with quick step from his front and left. "Keep the signal flag in motion!" said Warren; in a few minutes he was back, with plenty of troops. They nevertheless had no time to lose. There was Weed's Brigade, O'Rorke's One hundred and fortieth New York Regiment, and Vincent's Brigade thrown a little to the south, while Hazzlett's Battery was dragged by hand to the stony part of Little Roundtop. The enemy's objective was now covered by Union men & front and flank, but Oh! who can describe the deadly struggle for that keypoint of the field!

Here are one or two pictures. Young Colonel O'Rorke, but a few months from West Point, meets them in double time, loses
Your Colony's Orkies! a few minutes to waste in the morning! Start from the short and to of the
men's quarters, one hundred and forty-five New York Regt. We're a Bridge's O'Korces! One hundred and forty-five New York Regt. and Vincent's Bridge's Orkies! a little to the sound, while the Bridge's Battery was a shoat of band to the front part of Little Roundtop. The enemy's Orkies were now coming down Union men to front and flank, one of them
were gone from West Point, meet from in couple time, force

Hence we are one of two pictures. Young Colonel O'Korces! put a

Kempt side of the field!
heavily, and loses his life. - General Weed, one of New York's best, follows to support O'Rorke and the Battery. He falls forward wounded to death. Lieutenant Hazlett, who is his warm friend, is catching Weed's last words, when also struck, he falls upon the body of his commander, and both die together. Yonder in front of the wounded, the dying and the dead soldiers of every grade, were piled together!

Dreadful was that flank fight; the most important of the day; here, many other troops of Sykes, the commander of Meade's old Corps, especially his Regulars under Ayres, bore the brunt of repeated Confederate charges; but at this umm hill Hood's men now under another commander, for Hood was severely wounded, were effectually stopped.

XXIV. HUMPHREY AND CRAWFORD.

Meanwhile Confederate Anderson swept down upon the brave Humphrey; he resisted as long as he could. When both his flanks were enveloped, then he would give back fighting, Gibbon's men protecting his right. For a few moments about 6 P.M., Humphrey in an open space endeavoring to gain a stone fence in his rear, was so hard pressed that he thought the day was lost. Wheaton's division of the Sixth Corps, and Williams' of the Twelfth had deployed right there in the nick of time, so that after passing behind the wall, Humphrey's Division gained the needed rest and cover to
Dear sir,

I feel that it is now my duty to report the results of the advance of
Maine's line on the right of the field. I have met with a number of
separate engagements, and I have no doubt that our victory is
complete. The enemy's line has been broken in several places, and
our forces are advancing rapidly. I shall endeavor to keep you
informed of all the important events as they occur.

Respectfully,

Humphry and Cromwell

Meanwhile, the Confederate army is moving south from the place
where you last saw them. They are expected to arrive at the
Summer Line of the Chickahominy River. The men are said to be
in good spirits and ready for battle.

Respectfully,

Humphry and Cromwell
re-form. Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves, Meade's First Division to command, now went into battle in extended order from places near the "Little Roundtop." He drove what was left of Hood's and McLaws' disorganized infantry and one or two batteries back through the Devil's Den, across the wheat-field and into the wood beyond. Crawford says: - "Heavy lines of skirmishers were thrown out, and the ground firmly and permanently held". Meade's left was now well established, for Sykes possessed the new line of the Roundtops; Sedgwick's Corps, the largest of all, was behind him; and further Pleasanton had now sent Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division to watch and guard the left of Sykes.

It had been an exciting afternoon. Meade had lost the Peach Orchard-line, - the new position was a half mile back - the dead and wounded of both armies lay between them - the victory was not decisive enough for rejoicing. It only made everybody feel thankful that things were not worse and dread to-morrow.

XXV. NIGHT ENGAGEMENT

One brigade was left by Slocum, when he moved Williams' Division and Geary's from McAllister's Mill over to help Sickles, miles away. That brigade was fortunately commanded by one of Meade's best soldiers, General George S. Greene. He held it near Culp's Hill, watching as well as he could in a thin forest,
...to promote General策划, Reserves. Meade's Sherman Pike...
Slocum's empty barricades. Howard's brief account of this, a most remarkable night-fight must suffice:—

"After the struggle had closed, and we supposed we should have a rest for the night, some troops in our front, said to be the "Louisiana Tigers", sprang from their covers under the steep hill on the north end of Cemetery Ridge, broke through Ames' Division, and in three minutes were upon our batteries - Wiedrick's and others, almost without firing a shot. General Schurz by my order sent a part of a brigade under Colonel Kryzanowski to the batteries' immediate relief; the artillery men left their guns, and used sponge staves, hand-spikes, or anything they could lay hold of, to beat back the enemy; as soon as help came the batteries were cleared. Schurz also sent a brigade farther to the right to help General Greene who requested re-inforcements. I sent to Meade for more troops - as part of Ames' Division was forced back, and a gap made. But Hancock, hearing the firing, had detached Colonel S. S. Carroll, with his spirited brigade, to my aid. His men formed at right angles to the general line, and swept swiftly over the highest ground northward carrying everything before them. Generals Steinwehr and Newton immediately filled any gaps made on my left by sudden withdrawals."

This night-engagement extended eastward as far as Slocum's had any troops; it was Ewell's effort on our right to assist Lee's main attack. The enemy's troops took quiet possession of all points vacated, and reely slept within our lines, within a stone's throw of the Baltimore pike; but the ground was so rough, and the woods so dark that their generals did not realize till morning what they had gained. This was the condition of things at the close of the
After the smoke had cleared, "and we supposed we could have a rest for the night, some troops...

...were drawn up against the railroad embankment to the east of the town. The troops were deployed in three lines behind..."

"I sent a message to the General, saying that the division was too far, and he replied that..."

"Haunan, having the third line, had charged the village and took..."

"enemy as soon as help came the prisoners were released..."

"I sent a message to the General, saying that the division was too far, and he replied that..."

"by orders of the General, Division was taken back, and a gap made..."

"The right-angled traverse of the slope of the ridge was covered by a..."
second day. Lee held Sicles' advance position of the morning, and part of our rifle-pits, or barricades between McAllister's Mill and Culp's Hill. Lee modestly says: "These partial successes determined me to continue the assault the next day".

XXVI. THIRD DAY'S BATTLE.
HOW SLOCUM REGAINED HIS LINES.

Howard's monograph continues:—

"The detachments of the Twelfth Corps (Williams' Division strengthened by Lockwood's Brigade) that had given efficient help on the left during the second of July, and two brigades of Geary's Division, which Meade says did not reach the scene of action from having mistaken the road, attempted after night to return to their breast-works on the extreme right of our line; but, as I have intimated, they found them already occupied by Johnson's Confederates. General Slocum was at this time in command of more troops than the Twelfth Corps, and General A. S. Williams had the latter. Williams made arrangements to attack the enemy at daylight, and regain the position formerly occupied by the corps". (See General Meade's corrected Report.)

Slocum arranged some fourteen batteries on Wolf's Hill, a convenient knoll behind the army and supported them with such other troops as Meade loaned him. Williams stretched a triangular line, one foot was Greene by Culp's Hill, and the other Ruger's right by McAllister's Mill; Wolf's Hill the apex. Ewell, the Confederate Commander who had also ordered an attack at dawn really began the battle.
The infantry of the Twenty-First Corps (Williams, Div.) are ordered to maintain their position on the right of the road to Falmouth, and secure that the enemy do not attempt to pass the bridges of the Halfway Bridge. Meade has orders to keep his forces in the rear, and to support the Twenty-First Corps.

General A. S. Williams was in command of the Twenty-First Corps, and General R. E. Lee. Williams had the letter, and was to attack the enemy at Gettysburg, and begin the operation.

S. E. General Meade's copy of the corps' report. (See General Meade's copy of the corps' report.)

Struggling against some fourteen batteries on Wilt's Mill.

Stressed maintaining some fourteen batteries on Wilt's Mill.

Stressed maintaining some fourteen batteries on Wilt's Mill.
"I slept with others inside of a family lot in the cemetery, beside an iron fence, with a grave mound for a pillow; being very weary, for want of rest on previous nights, I was not awakened till five A.M., when I heard quick, sharp musketry firing, with an occasional sound of artillery. It began like the pattering of rain on a flat roof, only louder, and at first was intermittted. Then it would increase in volume of sound till it attained a continuous roar. Of course I sent at once to headquarters to ascertain what the firing meant; the reply came shortly: 'The Twelfth Corps is regaining its lines.' By seven o'clock the battle was fully joined. The Confederates were determined to hold on, and disputed the ground with great obstinacy. But after a lively contest of five hours, Ewell was driven beyond Rock Creek, and the breastworks were re-occupied and held. I went over this ground five years after the battle, and marks of the struggle were still observable; the moss on the rocks was discolored in hundreds of places where bullets had struck— the trees cut off, lopped down, or shivered, were still there— stumps and trees were perforated with holes where leaden balls had since been dug out— and remnants of the rough breast-works remained. I did not wonder that General Geary who was in the thickest of fight, thought the main battle had been fought there.
"I stop with others inside of a family plot in the cemetery, pe-
ning as iron tense, with a grave mound for a pillow; pain
weary. For want of rest on broken wings, I was not awoken till
five. All, when I heard duff, shared wakening firmly, with en ac-
centage score of irritibility. It began like the beginning of rain
on a slat root, only longer, and stiffer was its intensity. Then
it would increase in volume of sound till it attained a continu-
ous roar. Of course I went at once to headquarters to arrange
what the firing meant; the firing came shortly. The material corps is to
continue the fire...

By seven o'clock the battle was fully joined.

The Confederates were flying to her own to hold on, and withdraw.
But after a lively contest of
the evening with great advantage, the fire turned in. All we gained beyond Rock Creek and the pass-
were the fire over the evening, or what was not accomplished.

We saw the main battle, and a great deal of the struggle were still op-

Among the men on the rocks was assembled in numbers of
places where parties had gathered the trees cut all. Topping gone,

there were parties, and there were parties.

With hope where I heard the main battle and since seen, our and defenses
of the morning present, much remaining. I try not wonder that General

Geary who was in the center of light, shoving the main battle

were have went longer here.
XXVII. CAVALRY COMBATS ON THE FLANK.

Stuart's Cavalry made a demonstration at this time beyond Ewell. The able Gen'l. Gregg's Division engaged him vigorously near the Bonnaughtown road, and checked his advance as to prevent mischief from that quarter. About this time our bold, sanguine Kilpatrick moved his Division of Cavalry over beyond the enemy's right, near the Emmetsburg road, where Pleasanton later in the day directed him 'to pitch in with all his might on Longstreet's right'. In these combats several valuable officers lost their lives; among them was General Farnsworth, in command of a brigade near the time of Pickett's repulse. Pleasanton speaks of this work on the enemy's right as follows:-

"I have always been of the opinion that the demonstration of cavalry on our left materially checked the attack of the enemy on the third of July".

XXVIII. PICKETT'S CHARGE.

Howard's monograph continues:-

"The last bloody contests at Gettysburg opened about 1 P.M., by a cannonade. Lee's plan was substantially the same as that of the day before, except that Longstreet now had Pickett's division, and Lee added one division and two brigades of A. P. Hill to the attacking column. Longstreet brought together in his front opposite the low ground, west of Little Roundtop, fifty five (55) long range guns, and Hill massed some sixty (60) more a little farther toward and opposite our center."
XXVII. CAVALRY COMPARES ON THE PLANK

Statement: The Army made a demonstration of the time period

Worry: The current order, a Division assemble. From the

least: The Command went and opened his ammunition as to the

least: Missing from that distance, about the time or point, etc.

Explain: The second move, the Division of Cavalry over position

enemy, a right, near the immediate move, therefore the Division to

enemy. The Cavalry 4th, as to bring in with still the same on position

right. In these compare several suitable officers from their

rooms; some from more general responsibilities, in command of a division

near the time of which the reason of the

work on the enemy's right, as follows:

I have always been of the

opinion that the demonstration of cavalry on our left is important

choose the attack of the enemy on the side of July.

XXVIII. HOBGOOD'S CHANCE

Hobgood's Monticello

The last good comparison of Gettysburg

obscure point, I P.M. by a commando. The plan was unexpected

the same as that of the First Part, except that it was moved, now

the First Part's division, and I had another division and two part

bases of A.P. Hilly to the attacking column. I concentrated a column

expected in the First Part of the movement from the front, next to little

Romping to fifty five (55) four, twenty four, and hill meadow some

sixty (60) more a little farther toward my opposite or center.
"The point of attack was on Hancock's front. The signal gun was fired by the enemy, and from the south-west, west, north and north-east, his batteries opened, hurling into the cemetery grounds missiles of all description. Shells burst in the air, on the ground at our right and left, and in front, killing men and horses, exploding caissons, overturning tomb-stones, and smashing fences. The troops hugged their cover, when they had any, as well as they could. One regiment of Steinwehr's was fearfully cut to pieces by a shell. Several officers passing a certain path within a stone's throw of my position were either killed or wounded. The German boy holding our horses under cover of the Cemetery Hill on the eastern slope, near a large rock, had his left arm clipped off with a fragment of a shell. Men fell while eating, while their food was in their hands, and some with cigars in their mouths. ---------------------

"At half past two P.M., we ceased to reply. We had ammunition and were not silenced, but we knew that this cannonade preceded an attack, and we thought it possible the enemy would conclude that we had been silenced and stopped by their effective shots, and would proceed to the contemplated attack; then we should need batteries in readiness, and plenty of ammunition. We were right. The firing of the enemy lulled, and I could see, better than the day before, their infantry in line; at least a quarter of a mile off, it was exposed to my view, as it started from Oak Ridge opp site our left. It was like an extensive parade; the flags were flying and the line steadily advancing. As I now know, these were Pickett's and Pettigrew's Divisions, and part of Anderson's with Wilcox's
The point of attack was on Hancock's front. The enemy was
likely to be near the center, and from the central region, west, north, and south.

Our batteries opened on the center, to the south, and east, firing from the
southern end of the line. Shells poured in the hill, on the
flanks of the enemy, and our infantry, concentrating on the
front, began to move south and west, then in front, killing men and horses,
and blowing caissons, equipment, and ammunition into the

One regiment of skirmishers was sent forward to provide the
opening, and after an initial show of strength, were either killed or wounded.

Several officers were killed and others missing. The
front line was in their hands, and some with orders in

---

At half past two P.M. we ceased to reply. We had
stopped from a loss of ammunition, and we knew that our ammunition

Our attack, and we thought it possible to penetrate the enemy's mass of fire and

We were right, and the enemy fell back.

The time of the enemy falling, and I can't see the

---

It was exposed to my view as it advanced from our right of the

Our left. It was like an expanse o'ns, and there were brick-

and the fire's effect was devastating. As I now know, those were Picke-
brigade, supporting their right. On they came; as soon as they were near enough, Osborne, Wainwright, McElvery, and other artillery chiefs started the fire of their batteries first with solid shot, making hardly any impression, soon with shells exploding near and over and beyond the advancing line. Now gaps were plainly made, but quickly filled. When nearer, the canister was freely used, and the gaps in the enemy's line grew bigger and harder to close. Soon this array came within short musketry range of our full long line in front, all concealed by temporary cover, breastworks, stone walls and trenches. As if by some simultaneous impulse, the whole line fire and continued to fire rapidly for perhaps five or ten minutes. As the smoke rose I saw no longer any enemy's line; there was running in every direction; regiments of ours from Steinwehr's position to Roundtop were moving into the valley with their flags flying and apparently without much order, taking flags, guns, and prisoners and bringing them in. General Hancock by special direction commanded the majority of the troops on that front of attack, namely the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Corps; Newton having the first, Gibbon the second, and Birney the third, during this day's combat."

Hancock says: 'The shock of the assault fell on the 2nd and 3rd Divisions of the Second Corps; and those were the troops assisted by a small brigade of Vermont troops, together with the
principle supporting their right. On their came as soon as they
were near enough. Opeone, Wemyss, Minto, and other sctts.
They cleared across the line of their parallel fired with sohit
short, making further any impression on with Steele expexting
near and over and pending the situation fire. Now came the plain-
ly made, put directly tilted. When nearest the castrator was fresh
near and close to the enemy's line, even across and nearest to
their front line in front of concealed from muskets range of com-
tact. Soon the entire came within short muskets range of com-
mand, worked, moved, and troubles. As it by some circumstances
put the most time and continued to the right for per-
haps five to ten minutes as the smoke through I saw no longer my
enemy's fire; there was a mingling in every direction; regimental of
from Steenweir's position to Rounseal were moving into the ac-
y with their lines living and apparently without many order.
causing these turn and positions and bringing them in General
Hancock's special direction commanding the majority of the troops
on the front to strike, namely the late, and the Corps. Newton
having the right, slip the second, and Bilton the third, naming
this gave a command.

Hancock says: The shock of the Second fell on the left, and
the division of the Second Corps and those were the troops as-
slipped by a small passage of Vermont troops, together with the
the artillery of our line, which fired from Roundtop to Cemetery Hill at the enemy, all the way as they advanced, whenever they had the opportunity. No doubt there were other troops that fired a little, but these were the troops that really withstood the shock of the assault. I was wounded; Hancock adds, at the close of the assault, and that ended my operations with the army for that campaign.

General Hancock mentions the fact that General Gibbon was also wounded during this assault, and thinks that the absence of two commanders who knew thoroughly the circumstances at such a moment as this, was a great detriment; otherwise, advantage would have been taken of the enemy's repulse by our making a decisive advance.

"Our entire loss is reported at 23,136 - of whom 2334 were killed - 13,709 wounded, and 6643 missing. It is difficult to ascertain Lee's losses. We had in our hands upwards of 7000 wounded Confederates, the most of whom were so severely injured that they could not accompany the retiring army. The hospital record gives the number 7262. If we deduct this from the whole number of prisoners, which I believe is understated by General Meade at 13,621, it gives us 6359 well prisoners. The most moderate estimate that I have seen of the enemy's loss is 5500; now if we place the number who were not so severely wounded, as to be left behind, and those who escaped from the field and did not fall into our hands, but were lost to the enemy,
the privilege of our time, which I send from Rome to Germany.

Hill of the moment, if you are a true sinner, remember that
have the opportunity. No one should miss the chance to learn a

but the church knew that these were the chances that came

the school of the senseless, and that those who experienced with

of the school of the senseless, and that those who experienced with

the slow for their companions.

General Hoare wrote to the Rock that General Gipson was also

wondering about the senseless and assigns what he has of two

commanders who know thoroughly the circumstances of many a

as time saw a great Germanic station, otherwise scavengers would have

been taken of the enemy's battery by our mortars from 8-8.

"Our minute force feels it, and perhaps of 28,000 - of whom 2,000

were killed - 18,000 wounded, and 5,000 missing. It is difficult

to ascertain how a force. We met in our haste in the morning

when the only German, the most of whom were in several

The postscript begins with the number 1899.

We cannot find

from the whole number of prisoners, which I write to make

In General Hoare of 1899, it gives us 8,200 out prisoners.

The most modern estimate, which I have seen of the enemy's force in

kilning is 8,000; now if we place the number who were not to receive

wounded as to be fully paid, and those who received from the
at 10,000 (probably the number was much greater), we have 29,121
for the aggregate of Lee's losses.

XXIX. AFTER THE BATTLE.

"Nothing can ever give an adequate picture of that field of
battle during the night of Friday and the two following days. There
is an exhilaration in the preparation for conflict, there is a
spirited excitement during the storm of the heated engagement — but who can bear the sight of blackened corpses, of the
distorted faces of the dying, or of the pale, quiet sufferers who
lie for hours and sometimes days for their turn to lose an arm
or a leg at the hands of the overtasked surgeon."

"I saw, just before leaving the cemetery on the 5th of July
a large plot of ground covered with wounded Confederates, some of
whom had been struck on the first and some on the second day's
battle, not yet attended to. The army surgeons, and the physi-
cians who now flocked to their aid by every incoming train from
the North, were doing their best; yet it took time and unremitting
labor to go through the mass. The dirt and blood and pallor of
this bruised mass of humanity affected me in a manner I can never
forget, pleading pathetically for peace and good will toward men."
XXIX. AFTER THE BATTLE

Nothing can ever give an adequate picture of their life of battle during the night of Friday and the two following days. There is no explanation in the proceedings for confiding the story of the heroism and sacrifice, the suffering and endurance which the men who can bear the weight of a passing corpse, of the gibe and the heavy cheers of the enemy, of the cheering of the enemy, of the cheer up the hill to face an enemy.

"I saw our brave fellows lying on the ground on the 29th of July a large field of glowing cannon with wounded Confederates, some of whom had been struck on the head and some on the back. The arms and legs, and the body, not their ammunition, were shot to pieces. Who now thought to shoot and in every incoming bullet the North were going their best; they took time and considering the pressure and the firing of the men, they never forgot, preserving starvation, for peace and love with Jewels and me.

For the next two months, I have seen the enemy near.
Let us close the campaign and battle here. The Confederates were never before so near to a great success. Hereat Gettysburg was, under Divine Providence, the turning point of the Rebellion. Vicksburg with another of Grant's victories followed the next day, and so re-emphasized the Nation's birth-time. There was then a slow and steady progress all along the line of Armies with most bloody sacrifices, on, on, through Chattanooga, Atlanta, Nashville, Savannah, Bentonville, The Wilderness and Petersburg to Appamatox, and the last surrender. Our cause was won. We went to war to prevent a breakage of the great Vessel of State; to preserve the institutions which it held. In the struggle for possession and preservation we cleared the fore-castle and the cabin of much debris - State-sovereignty and human bondage went overboard.

We have preserved and established on good foundations our American Constitutional Government; Our peculiar American family life; Our effective American schools; Our organized American charities; Our free American churches, and Our hopeful American balloting.

These are the institutions, which we veterans commit to our children and grand-children. Let no enemies from within or from without ever mar or deface them.

May the God who has hitherto led us and helped us, enable those who succeed to our places; preserve and defend them, as they do the apple of the eye forever !!!!

Gov. Edmund N. V. C.
May 22, 94

Major Gen'l. V. C. S.