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Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad.

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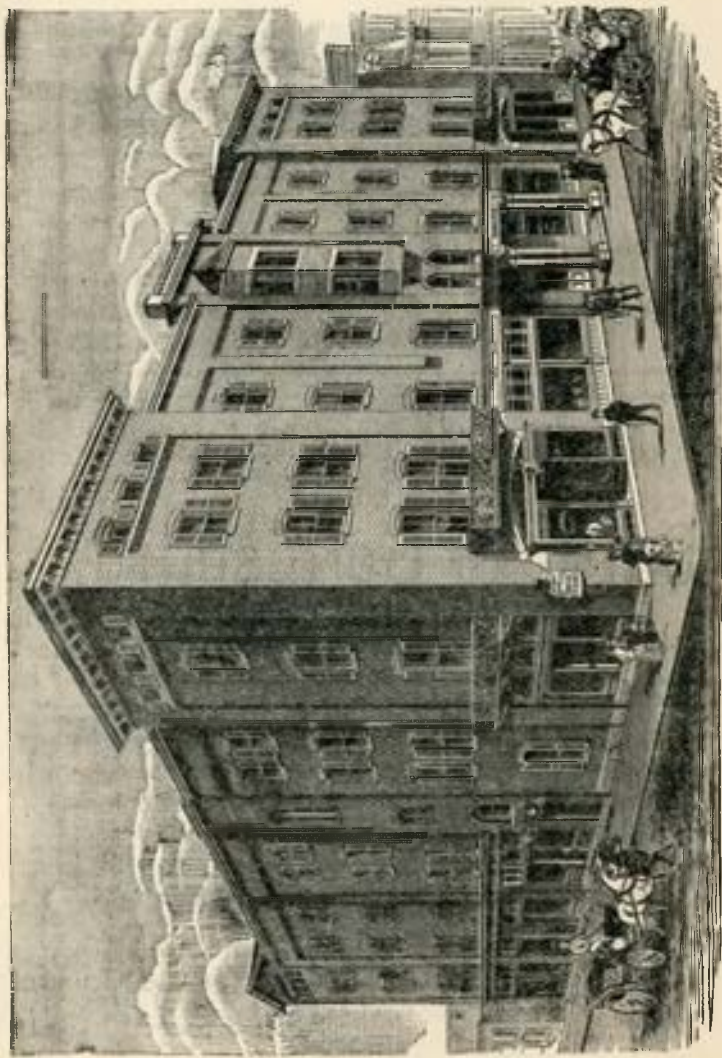
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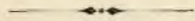
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IN WHOSE SOULS THE STIRRING

REMINISCENCES OF

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

FIND A PLACE.



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EDWIN K. MEYERS, PRINTER AND BINDER,

1889.



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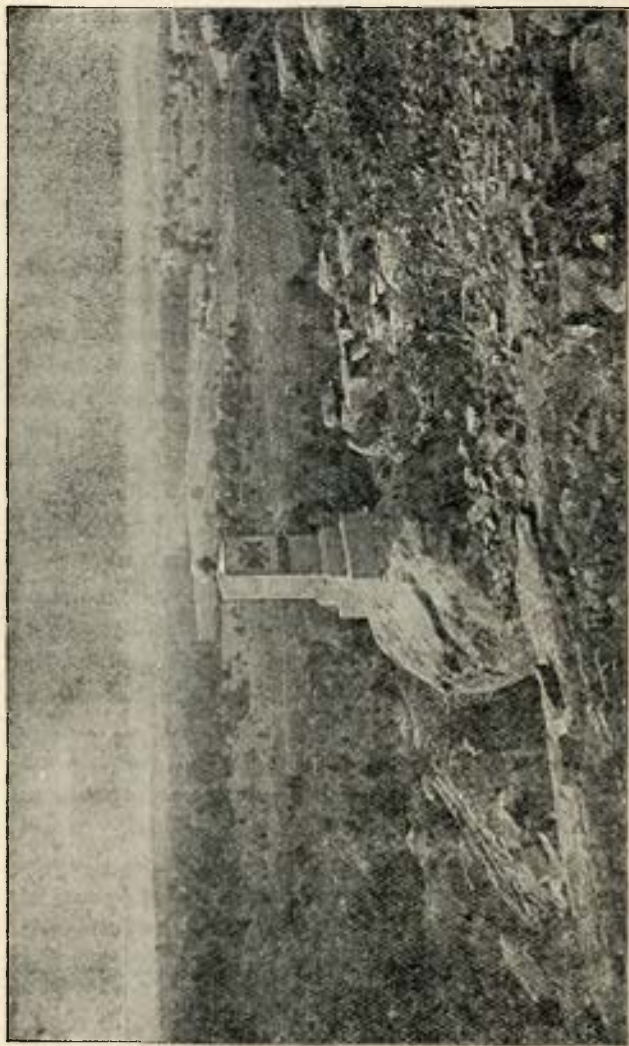


BASE OF MONUMENT.

THE purpose of this little book is, perhaps, sufficiently evident. We want to interest the public in the Great Battle-field of Gettysburg, so that all may be induced to visit it. Gettysburg is only beginning to be appreciated. 150 thousand persons visited the field during the Summer of 1888, but hundreds of thousands should come. No American's historical education is complete until he has made a thorough study of this piv-

otal battle-ground. To the patriotic public this pamphlet will show, in part, what soldiers and others have already done to mark the historic parts of the Battle of Gettysburg. It will also indicate what every traveler will be glad to know, that a new, direct and comfortable route is now opened by way of Harrisburg, over the Cumberland Valley and Gettysburg and Harrisburg Rail Roads, to Gettysburg.

A. J. McC.



VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF LITTLE ROUND TOP.

—Gettysburg.—

THE Battle of Gettysburg was, by all odds, the most stupendous as well as momentous contest of the civil war. For this reason tourists and travelers cannot afford to neglect a study of its parts. Fortunately no battle-field is better marked and preserved. The Battle-field Memorial Association own and control the entire line of battle. Trenches, lunettes, breast-works, hastily-constructed walls, cannon, numerous illustrations of the



72d Pa. Vols.

fearful science of war—are yet to be seen; while the terrific rain of lead, iron and explosives, continued throughout three days, has left its mark on fence and tree, wall and house. A number of

States have appropriated money for the erection of monuments and tablets, consequently many regiments have visited the field and marked the spot where they went into the engagement or where some distinguished comrade fell. One may ride for miles, over the beautiful drive-way, laid out along the line of battle, past numerous evidences of patriotic remembrance in marble, granite and polished shaft. Relics there are innumerable, even after these years—bullets, bayonets, shells. The ground was sown with them, and lo! these twenty years have not reaped them all. Sown, alas, with human bodies as well. Forty thousand mown down in that mighty harvest of death. We cannot appreciate the magnitude of this, save by imagining such a city as Harrisburg annihilated. And so we have here a city of the dead, the Nation's Cemetery, consecrated by our martyred Lincoln, wherein reposes the dust of thousands of our dead heroes; under the shadow of a noble monument, in well ordered graves, over which the roses bloom and bird and bee flit, unconscious of the precious treasures of the Republic lying here.

“Soldier rest ; thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking ;
Dream of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking.”

The Battle of Gettysburg is the general name given to a struggle which took place, not in Gettysburg town nor a field out of town, but in and through the twenty-five square miles of magnificent country, of which Gettysburg is more or less the center. If we include the cavalry skirmishes, twenty-five square miles

NUMEROUS children were born during the battle of Gettysburg. Notably a German woman brought forth twin boys, who henceforth date their lives from that era of blood.

DRUMMER Gilbert's wife was driven from her baking tray by the Confederates, so, emulating in her wrath the famous Molly Pitcher, she marched to the front and remained by her husband.

will not cover the ground fought over. Nearly two hundred thousand men entered into the contest. The country is open and beautiful, with here and there a heavy wood or rocky hollow. The immense primeval earth-waves which moulded the Blue Ridge and South Mountains, the former about ten miles away, and the latter forming a near wall of our battle-ground, have here, as it were, spent themselves in ripples, forming the gentler undula-



91st Pa. V. Vols.

tions of Seminary and Cemetery Ridges. These run almost parallel to each other, and for the most part in a northerly and southerly direction, and were occupied respectively by the Confederate

SADDEST of all is the story told of Hummiston, who was found sitting upright against a tree, dead, looking at an ambrotype of his wife and children. His children were brought to the Orphans' Home at Gettysburg.

and Federal forces. The Round Tops, Big and Little, raise their heads abruptly at the southern end of Cemetery Ridge, as if nature intended them for observatories or points of vantage. Little Round Top, the most celebrated, because of the fierce struggle waged round its base and on its summit, was the strategic point of the battle, and has been fitly called the Gibraltar of Gettysburg. From observatories the eye sweeps over a landscape view of magnificent scope and grandeur. To one alive to the beauties of nature, this view alone is sufficient to stir the mind and heart with sublime and inspiring thoughts. What then are the feelings of those who can in imagination roll back the veil of twenty years, and, standing on this breezy summit, catch the inspiration of the past and in the march of mind rehearse the evolutions of that great battle whose stage is so grandly spread before them.

“Battle’s magnificently stern array,
The thunder clouds ——— . . .
The earth covered thick with other clay,
Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial blent.”

In this broad and mellowed landscape, fit amphitheater for such a mighty combat, all at once were concentrated deeds, activities,

BETWEEN 4,500 and 5,000 horses were killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

EVERY church and public building was used for hospitals, in fact, Gettysburg became for the time one vast hospital.

THE college building, just north of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad depot, was used by General Lee as an observatory during the battle.

EVERY one has read of the sweet and comely Jennie Wade, who was the only woman killed at Gettysburg. It is not so well known that she was engaged to and corresponded with Corporal Skelly, for whom Gettysburg G. A. R. Post is named. He fell at Winchester; this she had not learned; was it not poetic justice, if yet unkind fate, which led that stray bullet to snap the golden cord, ere her lover’s death had broken her heart.

terrible earnestness. The world for three days centered here, and voices, and cannon, and horses neighing, and colors, and movements in the quick gathering of mighty armies, burst upon the



Battery B, 1st Pa. Light Artillery.

bewildered country. Miles of bristling armed men, an avalanche of cannon, wagons, horses—the tramp of many feet and the sound of many voices like a storm sighing and gathering in the pine forests. There is no natural beauty so grand, no event so thrilling, no scene so inspiring, as the landscape scarred and marked with evidences of heroic deeds and terrific contest. Niagara appeals

DURING the night of the 2d, Confederate and Federals mingled freely in obtaining water from Spangler's spring for the wounded.

CONFEDERATE sharpshooters occupied a large house in fancied security, when suddenly a Union shell tore through the wall, sweeping furniture before it with more haste than grace. Similar was the experience of Mrs. Little and family, who just rising from their supper table had it abruptly cleared for them by a shell.

to our appreciation of the sublime and beautiful; Yellowstone Park and the cañons of the Colorado in like manner. The caverns of Luray present the weird and wonderful. Natural beauty,



2d Mass. Vol. Infy.

picturesque scenery, grandeur of height, depth, extent, color, greet us all over our beloved domain, but on the great Battle-field of Gettysburg we bow to higher, holier sentiments—patriotism, devotion, self-sacrifice, heroism. Only a soldier knows the magic of that word “Gettysburg,” to conjure up a picture. He alone appreciates its fearful sacrifices, the immortal deeds of valor, the thronging incidents that were centered here.

MULTITUDES of buzzards, that filthiest of birds, swarmed over the battle-field, both during and after the battle.

SITTING around a camp-fire at the foot of Benner’s hill, on one of the nights of the battle, Captain Thompson predicted his own death thus: “Well, boys, when I go up I’ll go up quick.” Next morning he mounted a caisson during the heat of the battle, and a shell bursting beneath him hurled him into eternity.

When we consider the mighty forces and issues of this battle we are appalled at its importance, and tremble at the fates which hung in the balance during that mighty trinity of days.



106th Pa. Vols.

Not only were here gathered the great and valiant army of Meade, culled from the strong armed, determined, industrious North, and the splendid veterans of Lee, on which the chivalrous

GENERAL WEED was killed by sharp shooters concealed in Devil's Den; while Lieutenant Haslett was receiving his dying message he too was shot and sunk down dead beside his friend.

heart of the South had lavished its wealth, an army such as the South could never mass again, toward whose General the eyes of the leaders and strong men of the Confederacy were turned with pride and confidence; a General so noble, so splendid in military genius, that had not lamentable fate persuaded him into a mistaken loyalty, as we deem it, the whole world might have done him honor. Not only were two such grand armies opposed, but behind these an invisible army was mustered. On the side of one, forces of disruption and chaos, accursed slavery; hatred of liberty and popular government; sympathies of tyrants and monarchical government; our unnatural mother, England,

THE National Cemetery was dedicated November 19, 1863. The oration was delivered by Edward Everett, and an address by President Lincoln.

LINCOLN'S address at the dedication of the National Cemetery :

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it never can forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

pressed by her selfish traders and manufacturers, yearning to recognize the Confederacy as a nation. And France too! closer to us through the ties of mutual blood shed for liberty than Brutus to Caesar, waiting the moment to stab us in our rear by creating an empire in Mexico. All awaiting the result of that bold and deeply laid plan of invasion and destruction, which should at once win Europe's recognition and carry the wavering sympathizers by a signal victory in the enemy's own country. But a kind Providence had decreed otherwise, and

"General Lee, flower of southern chivalry,
Beaten and broken, backward reeled,
From a stubborn Meade and a barren field."

GETTYSBURG VICTORY established "the Union one and inseparable," republican government, freedom to all men. It not only was decisive for us but for the whole human race in many of its issues. Historians are just beginning to remark on the vastness of its results. A century may pass and new generations fill the

THE Gettysburg monument was formally dedicated July 1, 1869. General Meade made an address, Governor Morton an oration, and Bayard Taylor contributed an ode. The members of this triumvirate of genius and patriotism are long since dead.

EDWARD EVERETT delivered the oration at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery; it was classic, polished and glowing. After he was through the rugged, great-hearted Lincoln, with his tired and careworn face, arose and, it is said, hustled through his pockets until he drew forth a little dirty piece of paper on which were jotted the notes for that wonderful address, more like a prayer or benediction, and surely an inspiration. After it, Mr. Everett said: "Ah! Mr. Lincoln, I would gladly give all my forty pages for your twenty lines."

A YOUNG Wentz, whose father lived near the Peach Orchard, went south before the war, when it broke out he donned the gray, and through the irony of fate stood during the battle of Gettysburg with his battery in his father's yard. Similar was the case of Culp, a nephew of the owner of Culp's hill. He went south before the war, joined the Confederates, and came north to die on Culp's hill, near where he was born.

homes of our land, yet the word "Gettysburg" will not fail to call before memory the historic deeds enacted there. Here are no classic ruins, no mellow mysteries of heroic ages, no hoary past to venerate. Its deeds of valor are not chanted in undying epic or immortal poem, yet beside Thermopylæ and Marathon, Waterloo and Bala-klava, with their kings and emperors to add the lustre of pomp and power, it stands. Fame has here forever set her mark. Its renown will grow. History has already seized upon it as one of the mighty and decisive battles of the world, and chronicled in burning language its heroic events. Art has applied her magic brush and chisel and fixed its scenes in immortal colors or enduring marble. Music and song have re-echoed in triumphant voices its glorious events. Orators have burned with enthusiasm as they rehearsed its deeds of valor; and many a veteran, a grandsire now, has, like the Spartan grandsire of old, caused the cheeks of his listening grand-children to tingle as he told of valorous

THEY show visitors to Gettysburg what purports to be the only instance of two minnie balls meeting in air and welding together. It would hardly be safe to buy many such relics.

HAS any one remarked the number of Pennsylvania's gallant sons who defended their native State as officers during the battle of Gettysburg. There was Meade, Hancock, Reynolds, Hays, Crawford, and we know not how many more.

A NUMBER of wounded soldiers lay between the lines in front of Round Top, in the heat of the day, in their agony for water they "pieced up," to use their own term, and the man with two legs but no arms carried the man with two arms and no legs, together with the canteens, to the spring at Devil's Den, and thus obtained water.

THE little cannon belonging to Corporal Skelly Post, No. 9, of Gettysburg, which now salutes both blue and gray coated veterans when they visit Gettysburg, was cast from the fragments of an exploded cannon of Reilly's N. C. battery. There is also in this same Post a pedestal made from a tree obtained at Willoughby Run, containing a shell sticking in it. It is now used to call soldiers of peace to order.

charges and fierce encounters. Thus it enters into our every home and exalts the life of the humblest man. For did not father, brother, neighbor, friend, march heroically into the cannon's



First Division, Fifth Corps.

mouth or rush through storms of shot and shell to victory, wounds and death? From north, south, east and west, as the years go by, men will gather here, not as they once did, opposing ranks in mortal combat, but, sadly remembering the past, will clasp cordial hands in doing honor to the valiant dead. Then will Gettysburg indeed become the "Mecca of American Reconciliation."

A PENNSYLVANIA reserve riding over the field twenty years after the war, told Holtzworth of stealing a blanket from a comrade during the night, because he was cold, and as a trick. In the morning he found that he from whom he stole the blanket was dead.

ONE of the National Guard, in 1884, found a skull, from which he took a bullet with hair sticking to it. A ghastly relic of twenty years ago. Another man in digging post holes took from the thigh of a skeleton part of a shell in which was clinging a piece of blue cloth.

In conclusion, let us add the eloquent words of one who was most prominent in valiant defense of Gettysburg—General Hancock—he says:—

“The historian of the future who essays to tell the tale of Gettysburg, undertakes an onerous task, a high responsibility, a sacred trust. Above all things, justice and truth should dwell in his mind and heart. Then dipping his pen as it were in the crimson tide, the sunshine of heaven lighting his page, giving ‘honor to whom honor is due,’ doing even justice to the splendid valor alike of friend and foe, he may tell the world how the rains descended in streams of fire, and the floods came in billows of rebellion, and the wind blew in blasts of fraternal execration and beat upon the fabric of the Federal Union; and that it fell not, for resting on the rights and liberties of the people, it was founded upon a rock.”

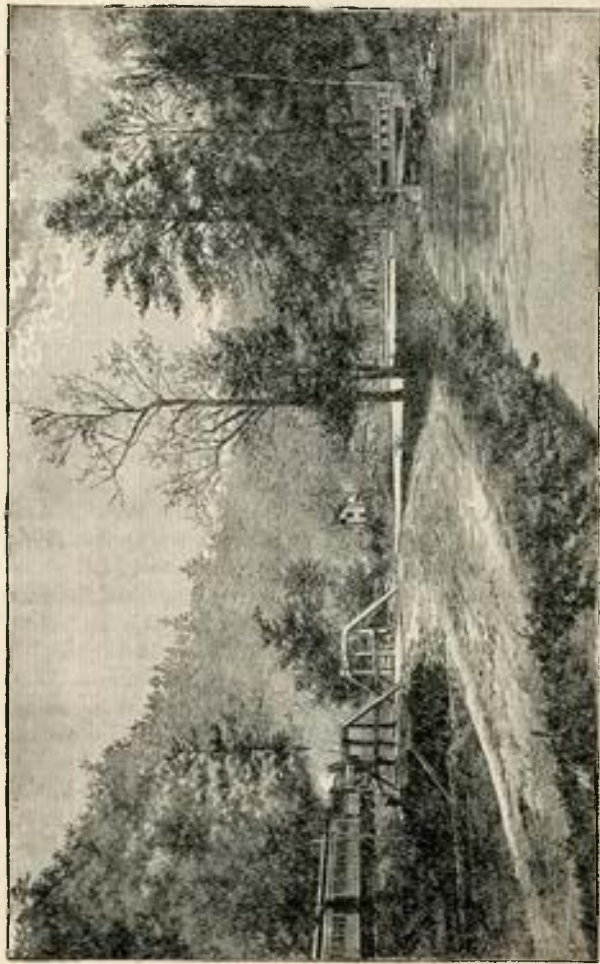


Gen. Zook.

* CHRIST CHURCH, on Chambersburg street, was used as a hospital. Chaplain Howel, of the 90th Pa., was killed while entering it to attend to the spiritual wants of the dying. “He was faithful unto death.”

MEMORIAL TABLETS.

GETTYSBURG can truly claim to be the Monumental Battle-field. On ridges, in hollows, in the fields, in the woods, in swamps, everywhere, in usual and unusual places, the visitor comes upon monuments and tablets of noble design and exquisite workmanship. Every summer month brings new tablets and bands of loyal veterans to their unveiling. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm will not cease until every State, South as well as North, has marked with imperishable granite the positions of her valiant sons at Gettysburg. A National Memorial Church is soon to be erected of stones received from all parts of the country, bearing inscriptions in honor and in memory of dead heroes. Here on the walls and tower of a noble church the names of many dear dead will be lastingly inscribed. The following tablets have been erected on the battle-field: At the foot of Little Round Top a tablet marking the spot where Col. Fred. Taylor (brother of Bayard Taylor, poet and traveler,) fell while commanding the Bucktails of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Tablets along the road leading from the Emmittsburg road to Little Round Top, marking the spots where Gen. S. K. Zook, 3d Brigade, 2d Corps, Lieut. Col. H. C. Marvin, and Capt. Jed Chapman, 26th Conn. Vol., fell. On Little Round Top a tablet to Gen. Strong Vincent. On Culp's Hill, a handsome tablet erected by the 2d Mass. Infantry. On East Cemetery Hill, a memorial placed by Battery B, 1st Pa. Light Artillery, and one by the 106th P. V.; also one by the 27th P. V., and at the base one by the 153d P. V. On Battle-field Avenue, a monument by the 72d P. V. On Barlow's Knoll, a massive granite tablet by the 17th Conn. In the rear of Devil's Den, a full granite statue of Col. Ellis by the 124th



MT. HOLLY GAP, LOOKING SOUTH.

N. Y. V., also a tablet by the 14th Conn. The 88th P. V. erected three stones—one to mark their position on each day—one on Seminary Ridge, one in Ziegler's Grove, and one on the Avenue. A handsome cavalry shaft has been erected three or four miles from Gettysburg on the Bonaughtown road. Some of the handsomest memorials, both in design and material, will be erected this summer. A partial list is appended: 2d Co. Mass Sharpshooters; 9th Mass. Battery, three stones; 12th N. J.; 19th Mass.; 5th Mass.; 13th Mass.; 18th Mass.; 10th Mass.; 12th Mass.; 7th Mass.; 20th Conn.; 27th Conn.; 68th Pa.; 106th Pa.; 93d Pa. (2); 27th Indiana; 68th N. Y.; 1st Mass. Battery; 3d Mass. Battery; probably the Reynolds monument for which the State lately made an appropriation.

NAMES, PLACES, LANDMARKS.

CITIES occupying many thousands of acres of land come through the necessities of their growth to bear various names in their different parts, this town, that town, this quarter, that quarter, West city, East city, &c., grows upon them naturally. Included in Gettysburg Battle-field are thousands of acres, in woods, hills, fields and swamps, which bear for their several parts as definite names as any city and far more famous. In three days they were christened—in fire, in blood, most of them. Seminary Ridge, occupied by the Confederates, and so named from the Lutheran Theological Seminary; Cemetery Ridge, occupied by the Union forces, and named from the old Evergreen (Citizen) Cemetery; Culp's Hill, with its trees shattered and battered by bullets and shells; Wolf's Hill; Spangler's Spring; Little Round Top, the Gibraltar of the battle; Big Round Top, with its great Observatory; Devil's Den, stronghold of the Confederate sharpshooters; the Peach Orchard and Wheat Field,

both fought over many times; the Codori Farm buildings and Umbrella Clump of Trees, centre and focus of Pickett's disastrous charge; the Valley of Death, in front of Little Round Top; spot where Reynolds was killed; spot where Hancock was wounded; Farm House on Taneytown road, Meade's Headquarters; Stone House on Chambersburg pike, Lee's Headquarters; Pennsylvania College, hospital and observatory, as was also the Seminary; Battle-field Avenue, laid out by the Memorial Association along the Union line of battle; the National Cemetery, adjoining the Citizen Cemetery, in which is the National Monument and Reynolds' Statue; Battle-field Observatory, on East Cemetery Hill, where the Louisiana Tigers charged so valiantly; Barlow's Knoll; Powers' Hill; Herr's Ridge; Hospital Hill; Benner's Hill; Baltimore turnpike; Emmittsburg road; Chambersburg pike, over which part of Lee's army came to Gettysburg; Hagerstown pike, over which Lee's army retreated to the Potomac; the old Railroad Cut, where General Archer and fifteen hundred men were captured by the Iron Brigade; Katalysine Springs; Round Top Park, terminus of Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad.

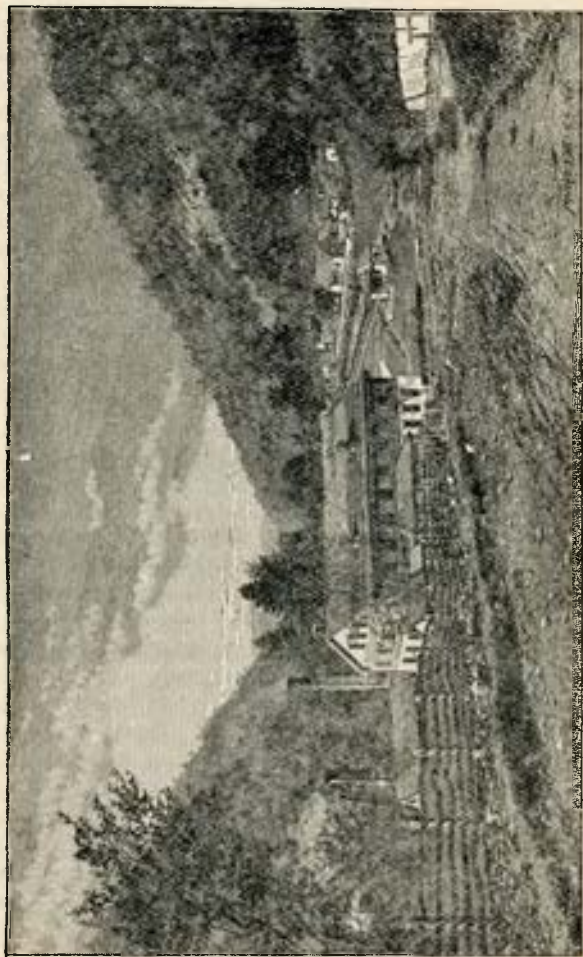
WHO, HOW MANY, AND WHERE.

THE two great armies engaged in the battle of Gettysburg were the Army of the Potomac, under General George G. Meade, estimated at ninety thousand strong, and the Army of Northern Virginia, under General Robert E. Lee, probably one hundred thousand strong. Of Meade's army twenty-three thousand were killed and wounded; of Lee's army twenty-nine thousand were killed and wounded. Under Meade, as commanders of corps, were General Slocum, commanding the 12th corps, occupying, with General Williams, Wolf's Hill and the space between Wolf and Culp's hills, where was Spangler's spring;

General Howard, 11th corps, occupying Cemetery Hill; General Doubleday, 1st corps, Reynolds old corps, occupying with Adair's part of Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill; General Hancock, 2d corps, holding a middle position to the left of Meade's headquarters; General Sedgwick, 6th corps, together with General Sickles, 3d corps, occupying the space between Hancock and Little Round Top; General Sykes, 5th corps, holding Little Round Top itself. Under Lee was Longstreet's corps, facing Sykes and Sickles, and therefore Little Round Top; A. P. Hill's corps, facing the space between Round Top and Cemetery Hill; Ewell's corps, holding Gettysburg town and facing Cemetery, Culp's and Wolf's Hills. Each one of Lee's three corps was divided into divisions, corresponding to and more than equalling in number the Union corps.

ALONG THE ROAD.

HARRISBURG, the capital of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, is the focusing point for railroads running north, south, east and west through Pennsylvania. Here the traveler bound for Gettysburg Battle-field is courteously transferred to the swift-running trains of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, to which Gettysburg and Harrisburg through cars are attached. If he, the aforesaid traveler, is wise he will from this point eschew "Seasides," "Franklin Squares," or other reading matter, be it ever so interesting, for he immediately crosses the long bridge over the Susquehanna from which can be seen up and down the river one of the most picturesque and restful views imaginable. He must not fail to look up the river when half way over this splendid bridge. The scene deserves a reputation far beyond what it has received. The broad river, the green islands, the clear waters, the high banks, the



MT HOLLY GAP, LOOKING NORTH.

lovely gap with the softly rounded hill in the midst, pulsating in its living green, like a beautiful bosom, from which the children of earth might draw their sustenance; if not, at least an inspiration comes to the man of soul drinking in such a picture. But the agriculturally unequalled Cumberland Valley is beyond. The broad, level farms, the fine buildings, the bounteous crops invite your attention—you will never see their like. At Carlisle, where the Gettysburg and Harrisburg turns away toward the mountains, are the old Government Barracks originally built by the Hessians captured by Washington at Trenton. The Barracks were used as a recruiting station and prison until 1836, then rebuilt and used as a training school for soldiers until July 1st, 1863, when they were burned by the Confederates. Again rebuilt, they now are used by Captain Pratt for his famous Indian Training School. Here the Government has attacked the Indian question in a broad, practical fashion and vindicated its claim to be a humane and Christian nation. The school is constantly visited by Legislatures, Cabinets, and other official bodies, and is well worth a short visit from any one. Look to the mountains, the same South Mountains over which the great armies of Meade and Lee struggled into Gettysburg. Before plunging into them you will pause at Mount Holly Springs. At the entrance to the gap the town lies, as if taking a last look at the fertile Cumberland Valley. Mount Holly Springs is a favorite summer resort. The traveler will find here a delightful hostelry called the "Holly Inn," "which has been remodeled and refurnished, lighted with gas throughout, hot and cold baths on each floor, large shaded lawns and miles of shady walks beside beautiful Mountain creek. The drives are pleasant, the boating excellent, good trout, bass and pickerel fishing near by, excellent hunting among the mountains, boarding and livery stables connected with the Inn, telegraph and telephone connections, with four daily mails north and south. The gap between the mountains is narrow and funnel-shaped, causing a constant

current of air that tempers the heat of the day and makes the nights delightfully cool and pleasant. The dryness of the air as it comes from the pine-covered mountains gives health and vigor. The water is pure, cold spring mountain water. The scenery is picturesque and grand. The Inn is within three-quarters of an hour's ride by rail from the Battle-field of Gettysburg, and twenty minutes ride to the Government Indian Training School at Carlisle." "Holly Inn," Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland county, Pa., on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad, is decidedly a place of interest to the weary traveler or summer tourist. Like the Lotus eaters having once tasted we would always linger here, but our train pushes into and up and over the South Mountains, reaching at one time a point one thousand feet above sea level, where splendid glimpses of the geological moulding of this historic mountain can be obtained. From this elevated plateau on into Gettysburg there is one succession of magnificent landscape views until the great battle-field plain is reached—to describe any one of them properly is well nigh impossible. One seems to be standing on mountain-tops in truth, while sweeping plains, smiling valleys, narrow gorges, and closely assembled hills flit by.

THE splendid semi-colossal bronze statue of General Reynolds, which stands at the entrance to the National Cemetery and faces that part of the battle-field on which he was killed, is made from cannon donated by the State of Pennsylvania.

SERGEANT HOLTZWORTH, the battle-field guide, found in 1884, a silver watch hidden under a boulder near Devil's Den. It is a detached lever, 13 karat, London watch, made by Thomas F. Cooper. The hands and mainspring had to be renewed. After its twenty years rest it keeps good time.

TIME AND DISTANCE

OF PRINCIPAL CITIES FROM GETTYSBURG.

- B**OSTON, $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or 480 miles from Gettysburg.
New York, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or 246 miles from Gettysburg.
Philadelphia, 5 hours, or 155 miles from Gettysburg.
Washington, $6\frac{3}{4}$ hours, or 177 miles from Gettysburg.
Baltimore, $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours, or 135 miles from Gettysburg.
Buffalo, 15 hours, or 387 miles from Gettysburg.
Pittsburgh, 9 hours, or 299 miles from Gettysburg.
Cleveland, $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or 448 miles from Gettysburg.
Cincinnati, 20 hours, or 611 miles from Gettysburg.
Louisville, $24\frac{3}{4}$ hours, or 790 miles from Gettysburg.
St. Louis, $32\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or 920 miles from Gettysburg.
Chicago, $22\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or 767 miles from Gettysburg.
Harrisburg, 2 hours and 25 minutes, or 50 miles from Gettysburg.

Harrisburg being a central point for those going east, west, north and south, makes it always possible for travelers to visit Gettysburg by purchasing at this city one of our cheap excursion tickets to that historic field.

Information relative to Gettysburg battle-field, Round Top Park, or Pine Grove Park, round trip ticket (with guide and carriage) from Harrisburg, circulars, guide books, etc., can be obtained from Wm. H. Woodward, superintendent of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg railroad, Pine Grove Furnace, Cumberland county, Penna.

Gettysburg Battle-Field.

GETTYSBURG is undoubtedly the most interesting point in the United States for the tourist, either soldier or citizen, to visit. In almost every portion of our great country the traveler can find grand scenery, majestic mountains, beautiful lakes, and beyond description, the beautiful handiwork of our Creator, in mighty ocean, sublime caverns, and impressive landscape. There is but one Gettysburg. Here, two hundred thousand men met to decide, in the words of the lamented Lincoln, "That this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Here forty thousand men shed their blood, or laid down their lives to make the scene of Appomattox possible. Here, as in a great amphitheatre, met the great armies of the north and south, and the decisive battle of the war was fought. One can now stand on the parapet, thrown up by the 11th Corps, on Cemetery Hill, the spot where its gallant defenders, with stones from the wall, bravely defended their guns; at the angle where Pickett's men, led by Garnet, Kemper and Armistead, went into their death; or on Little Round Top, and look across to the Peach Orchard, Wheat Field and Devil's Den, names all, now as famous as Waterloo or Marathon. To recount the great deeds, strong defences, and gallant charges of either armies or individuals, is not our object, but rather to ask you to visit this Battle-field, and to place in your hands some information which we hope will be of interest to you.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Immediately after the battle, an association was formed, under the above title, which was granted a liberal charter by the State of Pennsylvania, the Governor of the State being ex-officio President, and the Governors of all States contributing to its support, are ex-officio members

of the Board of Control. As fast as funds accumulated, by appropriations from the several States and sale of membership certificates to Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and others, land was purchased by them, embracing about 450 acres. The appropriations made by the States for the purchase of land is as follows: Pennsylvania, \$26,000; Minnesota, \$1,000; Massachusetts, \$5,000; Connecticut, \$2,500; New York, \$20,000; Rhode Island, \$1,000; New Hampshire, \$1,000; Maine, \$1,000; Vermont, \$2,500; New York, for Memorial Chapel, \$50,000; Wisconsin, \$1,500; a total of \$123,000. The Association has done a great work in opening avenues on the lines of battle, making every point of interest accessible to carriages. Appropriations from other States, anything like proportionate to the above, would enable them to complete the work, and make the Battle-field a perpetual memorial.

UNION REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.

The following is a roster of the troops by States, infantry, cavalry and artillery, under General Meade's command, July the 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863, some of those not being engaged in the battle. They comprised 249 regiments of infantry, 39 regiments of cavalry, and 72 batteries of artillery, 360 organizations, as follows:

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total
Connecticut,	5		3	8
Delaware,	2			2
Illinois,	1	2		3
Indiana,	5	1		6
Maine,	10	1	3	14
Maryland,	3	2	1	6
Massachusetts,	19	2	4	25
Michigan,	7	4	1	12
Minnesota,	1			1
New Jersey,	12	1	2	15
New Hampshire,	3		1	4
New York,	69	8	15	92
Ohio,	13	1	4	18
Pennsylvania,	68	10	7	85
Rhode Island,	1		5	6
Vermont,	10	1		11
West Virginia,	1	2	1	4
Wisconsin,	6			6
U. S. Regulars,	13	4	25	42
GRAND TOTAL,	249	39	72	360

CONFEDERATE REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.

The following is a roster of the troops by States, infantry, cavalry and artillery, under General Robert E. Lee's command, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. Although not numbering as many organizations, they contain a greater number of troops in proportion than the Union forces :

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Alabama,	13		2	15
South Carolina,	14	2	5	21
North Carolina,	36	4	4	44
Georgia,	38	3	7	48
Florida,	4			4
Louisiana,	10		7	17
Mississippi,	11		1	12
Virginia,	49	20	37	106
Maryland,	1	1	4	6
Arkansas,	1			1
Texas,	3			3
Tennessee,	3			3
GRAND TOTAL,	183	30	67	280

The above roster is gathered from the History of the Civil War, by the Compte de Paris.

MONUMENTS.

The erection of regimental and other monuments on this Battle-field has more than any other, excepting the preservation of the natural and artificial defenses by the Association, added to the great interest and readiness with which the field can be studied. There have been, up to this time, 266 monuments erected, of which over 200 have been placed on the field in the past two years. Many have been erected by appropriations from States, Massachusetts giving \$13,000 ; Rhode Island, \$2,000 ; New Jersey, \$2,500 ; Ohio, \$5,000 ; Indiana, \$3,000 ; Minnesota, \$500, and New Hampshire, \$2,000 To this has been added amounts given by the survivors. In other cases, entirely without State aid. Words cannot describe these memorials, in their beauty and appropriateness. The following is the list by States :

Delaware,	2
Massachusetts,	28
Ohio,	20
New Jersey,	11
Wisconsin,	7
Rhode Island,	4
Michigan,	10
Maine,	4
New Hampshire,	4
Connecticut,	7
Indiana,	6
Maryland,	5

New York,.....	62
Vermont,.....	1
Pennsylvania,.....	85
Miscellaneous,.....	9

As follows : Col. Fred Taylor, Col. Vincent, General Zook, General Warren, General Hancock, General Armstead, Lieut. Cushing, General Reynolds—where General Reynolds was killed.

CONFEDERATE.

Maryland,.....	1
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The National Monument, in the Cemetery, erected by the Soldiers' National Cemetery Company, per act of Legislature of 1864, at a cost of over \$50,000 ; also, the monument of the 2d Maryland, Confederate, on Culp's Hill. Others are locating and preparing monuments, and it is certainly worth the consideration of every organization on both sides who participated, marking for all time, and beyond question, the points that will be of lasting interest to coming generations.

NATIONAL CEMETERY

Was dedicated November 19th, 1863. The oration was delivered by Edward Everett, and an address by President Lincoln, his immortal "twenty lines." It is grandly situated on the slope of Cemetery Hill, and a most beautiful city of the dead. There are buried here 3,583 Union soldiers, of which 979 are unknown ; 6 from Illinois, 11 Virginia, 15 Delaware, 12 Rhode Island, 49 New Hampshire, 61 Vermont, 78 New Jersey, 73 Wisconsin, 22 Connecticut, 52 Minnesota, 22 Maryland, 104 Maine, 171 Michigan, 867 New York, 536 Pennsylvania, 159 Massachusetts, 138 U. S. Regulars, 131 Ohio, 80 Indiana. Many of those who were killed or mortally wounded were removed by friends, the field being easily reached from the north.

HOW TO GO TO GETTYSBURG.

As we have told you that our object is to have you visit this great battle-field, we would say that as Harrisburg, Pa., is the point to which roads from the north, south, east and west centre, all travelers, either for business or pleasure, should stop and make the trip ; but two hours away, with three trains each way daily, (except Sunday.) Special round trip tickets on sale, as follows : Good one day, for the round trip, \$2.00. Sold from June 1st to October 1st, good to return up to November 1st, \$2.50. Special three day excursion ticket, good for passage three days, from and including date of sale, with hotel coupon, good for one day's accommodation, (breakfast, dinner, supper and lodging,) attached, \$3.60. The Agent of the Cumberland Valley railroad, at Harrisburg, will give all information. The service of Holtzworth, the celebrated battle-field guide, with carriages, can be secured by telegraph from Harrisburg, without extra charge. Special rates for large parties upon application to your Station Agent. Summer excursion tickets good between June 1st and October 1st, are on sale at all stations on Pennsylvania Railroad System.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKET.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have also placed on sale a special excursion ticket, good for passage three days from and including date of sale. This special ticket is good for one day's accommodation, (breakfast, dinner, supper and lodging,) at Gettysburg, and is on sale at all principal stations, as follows:

Altoona, Pa.,	\$7.45	Milton, Pa.,	\$5.50
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	9.20	Mt. Joy, Pa.,	4.25
Bryn Mawr, Pa.,	6.35	Muncy, Pa.,	5.95
Chelton Ave., Pa.,	6.80	Nanticoke, Pa.,	6.85
Chestnut Hill, Pa.,	6.90	Newark, N. J.,	8.80
Coatesville, Pa.,	5.50	Newport, Pa.,	4.35
Columbia, Pa.,	4.46	New York City,	9.00
Danville, Pa.,	5.50	Norristown, Pa.,	7.00
Dowington, Pa.,	5.70	Parksburg, Pa.,	5.35
Frazer, Pa.,	5.25	Philadelphia, Pa.,	6.50
Germantown, Pa.,	6.80	Phoenixville, Pa.,	7.35
Germantown Junc.,	6.75	Pottstown, Pa.,	7.70
Huntingdon, Pa.,	6.45	Reading, Pa.,	8.25
Lancaster, Pa.,	4.60	Shamokin, Pa.,	5.70
Lewisburg, Pa.,	5.40	Sunbury, Pa.,	5.15
Manayunk, Pa.,	6.65	Tyrone, Pa.,	7.05
Middletown, Pa.,	3.80	Watsonstown, Pa.,	5.65
Millin, Pa.,	5.00	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	7.05
Millersburg, Pa.,	4.30	Williamsport, Pa.,	6.30

You will please note that the hotel coupon is valued at \$2.00, and reduces the railroad fare that amount from each of the stations. Ask for tickets by way of Harrisburg. Your Station Agent can give all information.

For information in regard to Battle-field, &c., address

J. T. LONG,

TRAVELING PASS. AGT.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

WM. H. WOODWARD,

SUPT. G. & H. R. R.,

CARLISLE, PA.

GETTYSBURG & HARRISBURG R. R.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains. In Effect Monday, May 20, 1889.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

CARLISLE TO GETTYSBURG.

STATIONS.	MAIL No. 9.	EXPRESS. No. 5.	FAST LINE. No. 1.
Leave Pittsburgh, Penn'a R. R.,	8.10 P. M.	3.20 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
" Altoona, " "	12.01 A. M.	7.15 " "	11.50 " "
" New York, " "	12.15 " "	6.20 " "	9.00 " "
" Philadelphia, " "	4.30 " "	8.50 " "	11.50 " "
" Lancaster, " "	6.25 " "	10.55 " "	2.00 P. M.
" Williamsport, " "	12.25 " "	8.15 " "	12.20 " "
" Sunbury, " "	1.50 " "	9.40 " "	1.43 " "
" Harrisburg, C. V. R. R.,	7.45 " "	12.20 P. M.	3.45 " "
" Hagerstown, " "	.....	8.20 A. M.	12.30 " "
" Chambersburg, " "	7.00 A. M.	9.15 " "	1.20 " "
" Shippensburg, " "	7.22 " "	9.38 " "	1.42 " "
" Carlisle, Gettysb'g Junc.	8.35 " "	1.00 P. M.	4.35 " "
" Craighead's, " "	8.48 " "	1.11 " "	4.48 " "
" H. & P. Crossing, " "	8.52 " "	1.14 " "	4.52 " "
" Mt. Holly Springs, " "	8.54 " "	1.17 " "	4.55 " "
" Hunter's Run, " "	9.02 " "	1.23 " "	5.03 " "
Arrive Pine Grove Furnace, " "	9.35 " "	.....	6.30 " "
Leave Starner's, " "	9.14 " "	1.34 " "	5.15 " "
" Idaville, " "	9.19 " "	1.39 " "	5.21 " "
" Gardner's, " "	9.21 " "	1.41 " "	5.24 " "
" Bendersville Station, " "	9.28 " "	1.46 " "	5.30 " "
" Sunny Side, " "	9.35 " "	1.52 " "	5.37 " "
" Biglerville, " "	9.39 " "	1.56 " "	5.40 " "
" Goldenville, " "	9.48 " "	2.04 " "	5.49 " "
Arrive Gettysburg, " "	10.00 " "	2.15 " "	6.00 " "

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

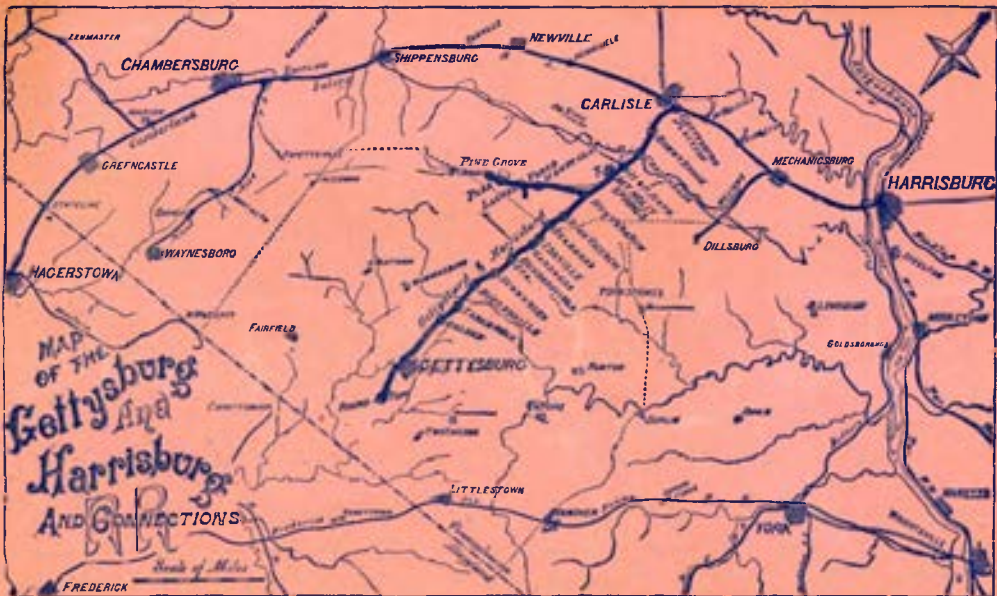
GETTYSBURG TO CARLISLE.

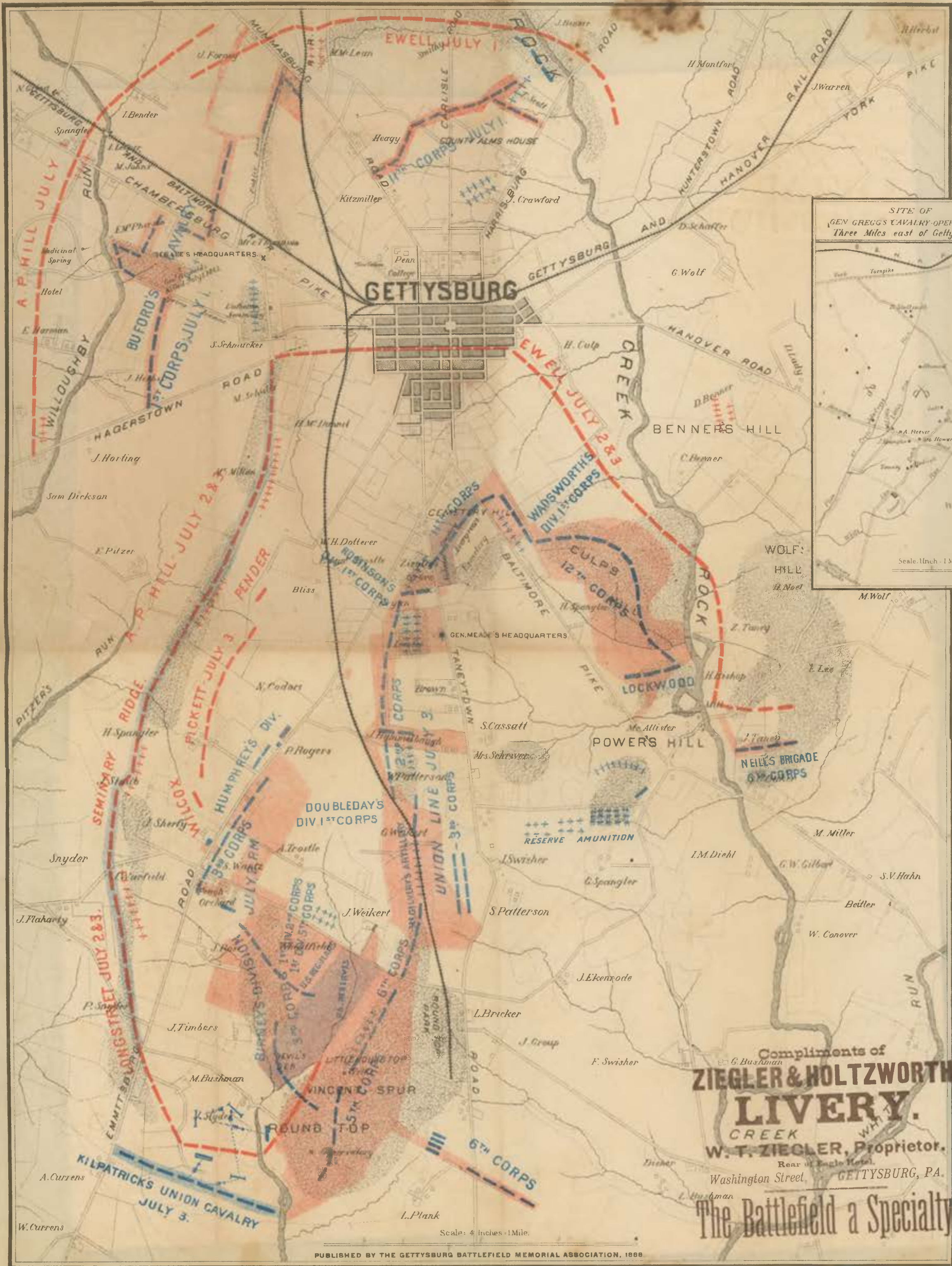
STATIONS.	EXPRESS No. 14.	DAY EXP'S. No. 8.	MAIL No. 6.
Leave Gettysburg, " "	9.00 A. M.	1.10 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
" Goldenville, " "	9.11 " "	1.20 " "	5.11 " "
" Biglerville, " "	9.19 " "	1.27 " "	5.20 " "
" Sunny Side, " "	9.22 " "	1.31 " "	5.25 " "
" Bendersville Station, " "	9.28 " "	1.36 " "	5.30 " "
" Gardner's, " "	9.34 " "	1.41 " "	5.35 " "
" Idaville, " "	9.36 " "	1.43 " "	5.39 " "
" Starner's, " "	9.42 " "	1.49 " "	5.44 " "
" Pine Grove Furnace, " "	8.00 " "	.....	5.20 " "
" Hunter's Run, " "	9.54 " "	2.02 P. M.	5.58 " "
" Mt. Holly Springs, " "	10.02 " "	2.10 " "	6.05 " "
" H. & P. Crossing, " "	10.04 " "	2.13 " "	6.08 " "
" Craigheads, " "	10.08 " "	2.17 " "	6.12 " "
Arrive Carlisle, Gettysb'g Junc., " "	10.20 " "	2.30 " "	6.25 " "
" Shippensburg, C.V. R.R.,	1.44 P. M.	5.20 " "	10.31 " "
" Chambersburg, " "	2.05 " "	5.45 " "	10.55 " "
" Hagerstown, " "	2.55 " "	6.35 " "	.....
" Martinsburg, " "	.....	7.20 " "	.....
" Harrisburg, " "	11.10 A. M.	3.15 " "	7.10 " "
" Sunbury, Penn'a R. R.,	1.43 P. M.	5.30 " "	5.10 A. M.
" Williamsport, " "	3.05 " "	7.00 " "	6.50 " "
" Lancaster, " "	.....	4.45 " "	8.25 P. M.
" Philadelphia, " "	3.15 " "	6.50 " "	10.55 " "
" New York, " "	5.50 " "	9.35 " "	7.10 A. M.
" Altoona, " "	3.40 " "	7.50 " "	2.15 " "
" Pittsburgh, " "	8.10 " "	11.55 " "	6.10 " "

* All Trains daily except Sunday.

CARLISLE, Pa., May, 1889.

WM. H. WOODWARD, Supt.





Compliments of
ZIEGLER & HOLTZWORTH
LIVERY.
 CREEK
 W. T. ZIEGLER, Proprietor.
 Rear of Eagle Hotel.
 Washington Street, GETTYSBURG, PA.
The Battlefield a Specialty.

Union Troops, (blue.) —
 Confederate Troops, (red.) —
 Land owned by General S. Wylie Crawford. —
 Land owned by Battlefield Memorial Association. —

GETTYSBURG AND VICINITY,
 Showing the Lines of Battle July, 1863, and the land purchased and dedicated
 to the public by General S. Wylie Crawford and the Gettys-
 burg Battlefield Memorial Association.

Land proposed to be purchased by Battlefield
 Memorial Association. —
 Additional Lands will be purchased as means are
 from time to time appropriated by other States.

PUBLISHED BY THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, 1898

Scale: 4 inches = 1 Mile.