

# STORY OF FAMOUS CIVIL WAR FIGHT

Battle of Gettysburg Which Brought Credit to Both Blue and Gray.

## TURNING POINT OF CONFLICT

Total Losses on Both Sides in Three Days' Fighting Over 50,000—Several Generals Killed and Wounded.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

WASHINGTON—It is possible, some people would say, that the Battle of Gettysburg changed utterly the course of American history. It was a great fight between armies of Americans, for probably fully ninety per cent. of the men who fought on the two sides were born natives to the American soil. The bravery shown at Gettysburg was of the order which Americans have shown on every field and which reflects credit upon the hardy and heroic ancestry of the men engaged, no matter from what race they may have sprung.

At Gettysburg there was nothing to choose between the valor of the North and the South. The South lost the fight, but it lost it honorably and with the prestige of its soldierly undimmed. The charges made on that field have gone down into history as assaults made under conditions which every man felt might mean death at the end. The defenses made at Gettysburg were of the kind which it takes iron in the blood to make perfect. At Gettysburg Northern and Southern soldiers replenished their store of respect for their antagonists. The battle marked the high tide of the war between the states. After it the South largely was on the defensive, but its defense was maintained with fortitude and in the face of privations which could not chill the blood of men fighting for what they thought was the right.

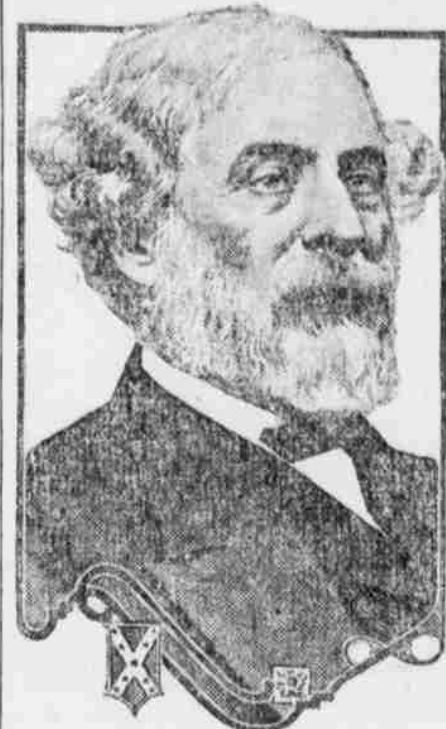
The Northern armies were persistent in their attacks through the campaigns which after a few months were started against the objective point, Richmond. Brave men here and brave men there, and after the end came it was the qualities which keep company with bravery which made the soldiers of the North and South so ready to forget and to forgive and to work again for the good of a common country.

The great battle of Chancellorsville was fought not long before the opposing Union and Confederate forces met on the field of Gettysburg. Chancellorsville was a Confederate victory. The Southern government believed that the victory should be followed up by an invasion of the North for, according to its reasoning, if an important engagement could be won upon

land from invasion, a condition which military men say always adds a subtle something to the fighting quality which is in any man. Some authorities have said that there were 100,000 men in the Confederate forces at Gettysburg to be confronted by 90,000 Union troops. Another authority says that the Confederate force was 84,000 and the Union force 80,000. As it was the armies were pretty nearly equally divided in strength.

In June, 1863, General Robert E. Lee began to move northward. Lee concentrated his army at Winchester, Va., and then started for the Potomac river, which he crossed to reach the state of Maryland. He fully expected to be followed by General Hooker's army and so General Stuart with a large force of cavalry was ordered by Lee to keep in front of Hooker's army and to check his pursuit of the Confederates if it was attempted.

Late in June the Confederate force reached Hagerstown, in the state of Maryland. It was General Lee's intention to strike Harrisburg, Pa., which was a great railroad center and a city where Union armies were recruited and from which all kinds of supplies were sent out to the soldiers in the field. While the Southern commander was on his way with a large part of his force to the Pennsylvania capital another part of his command



Gen. Robert E. Lee.

was ordered to make its way into the Susquehanna Valley through the town of Gettysburg and then to turn in its course after destroying railroads and gathering in supplies, and to meet the Confederate commander with the main army at Harrisburg.

It was General Jubal A. Early of General Lee's command, who reached Gettysburg after a long hard march on June 26. From there he went to the town of York and from thence to Wrightsville. At this place he was ordered by General Lee to retrace his steps and to bring his detachment back to a camp near Gettysburg. When Early obeyed Lee's order and had reached a point near Gettysburg he found the entire Southern force was camped within easy striking distance of the now historic town.

In the meantime things were happening elsewhere. General Hooker in command of the Union army which had been depleted at Chancellorsville, had succeeded in out-manoeuvring General Stuart in command of Lee's cavalry, had got around Stuart's command in a way to prevent the Southern general from forming a junction with the forces of his chief commander. Lee gave over the proposed movement on Harrisburg when he heard of Hooker's approach and brought the different parts of his army together.

Four days before the Gettysburg fight began General Hooker resigned as commander of the Union army. Hooker and General Hallock disagreed upon a matter concerning which strategists today say that General Hooker was right. Three days before the battle began, that is, June 28, 1863, General George Gordon Meade was named as General Hooker's successor in charge of the Northern army. General Meade at once went into the field and established his headquarters at a point ten or twelve miles south of the town of Gettysburg.

Armies Meet at Gettysburg.

It seems that General Lee on hearing that Stuart had not succeeded in checking the Union army's advance had made up his mind to turn southward to meet the force of Hooker, or as it turned out the force of Meade. Lee with his force had advanced north beyond Gettysburg, while Meade with his force was south of the town. The fields near the Pennsylvania village had not been picked as a place of battle, but there it was that the two great armies came together and for three days struggled for the mastery.

On the last day of June, the day before the real battle of Gettysburg began, General Reynolds, a corps commander of the Union army, went forward to feel out the enemy. He reached Gettysburg by nightfall. His corps, the First, together with the Third and the Eleventh Infantry Corps with a division of cavalry, composed the Union army's left wing.

The Fifth Army Corps was sent to Hanover, southeast of Gettysburg, and the Twelfth Corps was immediately south of Gettysburg at a distance of eight or nine miles. This was on June 30, and the Union forces were fairly well separated, but they were converging and Gettysburg was their objective.

General Reynolds of the Union forces arrived at Gettysburg early on

the morning of July 1. He dispatched a courier to Meade saying that the high ground above Gettysburg was the proper place to meet the enemy. Not long after this message was sent to Meade General Reynolds who dispatched it, was killed. He was on horseback near a patch of woods with his force confronting a large detachment of Confederate troops which was coming toward them. These troops of the enemy were dispersed by the Union batteries and Reynolds was watching the successful solid shot and shrapnel onset when a bullet struck him in the head killing him instantly.

General Abner Doubleday succeeded Reynolds in command of the troops at that point of the field. A brigade of Confederates, a Mississippi organization, charged the Union forces, broke their organization and succeeded in making prisoners of a large part of a New York regiment. Later these men were recaptured and the Mississippi brigade was driven back, a portion of it surrendering. In the fight on the first day at this point of the field or near it, one Union regiment, the 151st Pennsylvania, lost in killed and wounded 337 men out of a total of 445 in a little more than a quarter of an hour's fight.

General Doubleday fell back to Seminary Ridge and extended his line. The forces employed against him here were greater than his own, and after hard fighting Seminary Ridge was given up. The first day's battle was in effect and in truth a victory for the Southern arms. On the night of July 1 General Hancock arrived and succeeded in rallying the Union forces and putting new heart into the men. General Meade on that night ordered the entire army to Gettysburg.

### Victory Not Followed Up.

For some reason or other perhaps unknown to this day, what was virtually a Confederate victory on the first of July was not followed up by General Lee early on the next morning. General Meade therefore succeeded in strengthening his lines and in preparing for the greater conflict. One end of the Union line was some distance east of Cemetery Hill on Rock Creek, another end was at Round Top something more than two miles beyond Cemetery Hill to the south. The Confederate line confronting it was somewhat longer.

It is impossible in a brief sketch of this battle to give the names of the brigades and the regimental commanders and the names of the regiments which were engaged on both sides in this great battle. Meade, Hancock, Howard, Slocum and Sickles with their men were confronting Lee, Longstreet, Hill, Ewell and the other great commanders of the South with their men. The line of battle with the spaces in between the different commands was nearly ten miles. It was the Confederate general's intention to attack at the extreme right and left and at the center simultaneously. It was to be General Longstreet's duty to turn the left flank of the Union army and to "break it." Longstreet's intended movement was discovered in time to have it met valiantly. The battle of the second day really began with Longstreet's advance. The

their destination had a short hand-to-hand encounter with the northern soldiers. It was soon over and Pickett's charge, glorious for all time in history, was a failure in that which it attempted to do, but was a success as helping to show the heroism of American soldiers.

The losses at Gettysburg on both sides were enormous. The Union army lost Generals Zook, Farnsworth, Weed and Reynolds, killed; while Graham, Barnes, Gibbon, Warren, Doubleday, Barlow, Sickles, Butterfield and Hancock were wounded. The total casualties killed, wounded, captured or missing on the Union side numbered nearly 24,000 men. On the Confederate side Generals Semmes, Pender, Garnet, Armistead, and Barksdale were killed, and Generals Kempfer, Kimbal, Hood, Heth, Johnson and Trimble were wounded. The entire Confederate loss is estimated to have been nearly 30,000 men.

The third day's fight at Gettysburg was a victory for northern arms, but it was a hard won fight and the conflict reflects luster today upon the north and the south. Lee led his army back southward, later to confront Grant in the campaigns which finally ended at Appomattox.

### Forces Engaged and Losses.

The forces engaged at the Battle of Gettysburg were:

Confederate—According to official accounts the Army of North Virginia, on the 31st of May, numbered 74,468. The detachments which joined numbered 6,400, making 80,868. Deducting the detachments left in Virginia—Jenkins' brigade, Pickett's division, 2,300; Corse's brigade, Pickett's division, 1,700; detachments from Second corps and cavalry, 1,300, in all 5,300—leaves an aggregate of 75,568.

Union—According to the reports of the 30th of June, and making allowance for detachments that joined in the interim in time to take part in the battle, the grand aggregate was 100,000 officers and men.

The casualties were:

Confederate—	
First corps	7,539
Second corps	5,937
Third corps	6,795
Cavalry	1,424
Aggregate	21,695

Union—

First corps	6,059
Second corps	4,365
Third corps	4,211
Fifth corps	2,187
Sixth corps	242
Eleventh corps	3,801
Twelfth corps	1,982
Cavalry	1,094
Staff	4
Aggregate	23,043

Distinctive. "Show me some terras, please. I want one for my wife." "Yes, sir. About what price?" "Well, at such a price that I can say: 'Do you see that woman with the terras? She is my wife.'"—Pearson's Weekly.

Puzzled Missourian. Will some one explain why some people who are invariably late at church need no bell to call them to the moving-picture show on time?

Charge of Gen. Pickett. It was on July 3, the third and last day of the great battle of Gettysburg that Pickett's men made their charge

which has gone into history as one of the most heroic assaults of all time. It was forlorn hope but it was grasped and the men of George Edward Pickett, Confederate soldier, went bravely and with full hearts to their death across a shrapnel and rifle swept field.

When the third day's fighting opened it began with an artillery duel, hundreds of guns belching forth shot and death from the batteries of both contending forces. It is said that this was the greatest duel engaged in by field pieces during the four years of the war between the states.

The Union guns at one time ceased firing, and it is said that the southern commander thought they had been silenced, and then it was that Longstreet's men made an assault and Pickett's men made their charge. The former general's objective was Big Round Top, but his forces were driven back. Pickett formed his division in brigade columns and they moved directly across the fields over flat ground. They had no cover and they had no sooner come into effective range than they were met by such a storm of shot as never before swept over a field of battle.

They went on and on, and on closing in their depleted ranks and moving steadily forward to their death. Those of Pickett's men who reached



Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds.

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# SOUVENIRS OF 1776

Relics of the Revolution in the National Museum.

Washington's Clothing and Camp Equipment and Other Eloquent Reminders of the War That Won Independence.

AS THE Fourth of July rolls around each year the story of the winning of American Independence is told and retold in all parts of the land. The heroism and suffering of that terrible conflict are impressed upon the public mind through the various forms of celebration which characterize that day. But more vivid than any flash of oratory, display of fireworks or patriotic parade is a visit to that section of the National museum at Washington, D. C., where are preserved many notable relics of the War of 1776.

People leading nomadic lives of today can scarcely realize that delicate garments and costly laces of that period of 137 years ago have been kept through so many lifetimes without damage or destruction. Yet no room for doubt is left by the authentic documentary evidence accompanying these precious souvenirs of that colonial struggle.

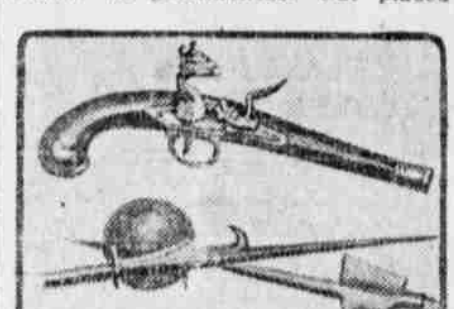
Not only is the uniform of Gen. George Washington to be seen hanging there in a glass case, but nearby, in a similar enclosure, is the hand-embroidered robe the Father of His Country wore when being christened. The buff of that full dress Continental uniform is as spotless as when the dignified soldier wore it with such grace, and the blue of the coat lacks even a suggestion of being faded. Gazing at it in the position of prominence it occupies at one end of the old museum, one can picture in memory the many stirring scenes and splendid ceremonies through which that costume has passed. And such material evidence of the Revolution make it seem far more real than could any school history or anecdote.

A reminder of days when times were hard is a sturdy trunk-shaped camp-chest used throughout the struggle by George Washington. It contains numerous tiny compartments and each knife, fork, spoon, medicine bottle, cup, glass and flask is displayed intact. Even the pewter dishes he ate from and had his cooking done in are arranged about the chest and, most suggestive of the whole homely outfit, is his little bread toaster perched on one end of the chest as if awaiting a long lifeless hand to lift it into place.

Suggestive, somehow, of melancholy evenings is the large brass candlestick and reflector used by General Washington in his tent and wherever he happened to be quartered during the Revolution. A perpendicular brass rod, with heavy round base, supports two branches and back of them rises the polished reflector. By the light from tapers in this holder the future first president pored over worn maps first for outwitting a powerful foe. Also, its rays fell athwart the paper on which he wrote his farewell address to the army. Afterward it was a cherished object at Mount Vernon and is in a collection including the general's arm chair and such relics. His leather letter case is well preserved and proves one of the most interesting bits of the collection to visitors.

Aside from anything appertaining to Washington, perhaps the most notable Revolutionary relic is the famous John Paul Jones flag. This has long been a source of controversy among students of history, some of whom claim it is the same tattered emblem of liberty which floated from the flagstaff of the famous Bon Homme Richard, while others insist the material of which it is made was manufactured at a later period.

The National museum authorities have made no attempt to prove or contradict its genuineness. But placed



Crude Cannon Ball and Pistol From a Revolutionary Battlefield.

conspicuously beside the much worn home-made flag, whose stars are sewed on with big, coarse stitches, is an autographed letter stating that the flag is what it is claimed to be.

This yellow and aged, yet easily deciphered, letter was written by the chairman of the Marine committee of the Continental congress to Lieut. James Bayard Stafford in 1784.

He was an officer in the United States navy during the Revolution and displayed great courage and valor in helping to rescue the crew from Paul Jones' ship. The letter states that he is also to have a cutlass and musket as mementos of the naval battle and these are shown with the flag.

As well kept and glittering as though they had never done work any more readily than reposing in a burglar-alarm-protected case are the various service swords worn by officers and men of the Revolution. Full dress swords, with handsome costly

scabbards, presented later by states and organizations in recognition of the bravery of the recipients, are arranged in racks so as to display their beauties of workmanship and tempering. Illustrious among them is the service sword carried by Lieut. Benjamin Moores during two wars.

After fighting his way through the Revolutionary war with the long, slender bladed sword now so seemingly peaceful he again used it in the War of 1812. It was meant in every way for "service" or use. Nothing ornate marred the practicability of its hilt and yet there is a suggestion of nervous force in the blue steel of its blade.

The epaulets worn by Gen. William Smallwood when he commanded the



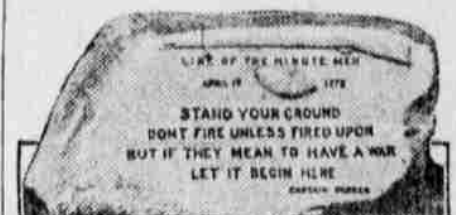
Wooden Canteen, Insignia, Shoe Buckles of Charles Carroll, and a Pair of Pistols Used in the Revolutionary War.

Maryland line of the Continental army at the Battle of Brooklyn Heights are treasured there. And a large metal tray, which has descended from father to son since the Revolution, is the chief object of interest in one of the cases. This has a dull brown surface against which a group of hand-painted peaches still retain their red coloring. It was once used for serving refreshments at an important gathering of Continental officers near Concord, Mass., when one of the big movements of a battle were planned out.

And even the average person who fails to thrill over inanimate objects can scarcely look unmoved at a wooden canteen which is one of the humblest exhibits in the display. It was the property of John Paulding—one of the trio which captured Major Andre, of the British army.

About the oldest garment in the section of the museum given over to such war relics is a vividly red coat. Its collar and cuffs and inset waistcoat are of the brilliant yellow, or deep buff. It is lavishly ornamented with silver braid and trimmed with silver buttons and is, altogether, such a gaudy, conspicuous affair that a modern young man would rather face a regiment than wear it abroad.

Its first owner, Capt. Eli Dagworthy, did both, appearing in it as an officer in the French and Indian wars prior to the Revolution. He was elder brother of a Dagworthy who became an officer in the Continental army and also won distinction. But it is not recorded that he could ever be disuaded from the fascination of his "red coat."



### FLAG MADE BY WASHINGTON

Banner Adopted From His Family Coat-of-Arms Flated Over His Headquarters.

History records the fact that, at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll added to his name the words, "of Carrollton," so that he, the signer, might be easily distinguished from all of the other Carrolls in America. Charles Carroll has been commended for his personal courage, and very properly, too.

But George Washington ante-dated him in a display of personal responsibility in that great struggle. Washington took his family coat-of-arms which consisted of three bars running across the escutcheon and three stars in the upper portion, and of that he evolved our national emblem.

With splendid courage and defiance he took his heraldic family design and caused to be made a flag with 13 stripes, representing the 13 colonies. Instead of using the stars of his crest he set on the blue ground the cross of St. Andrew and St. George. This original flag, made of his family coat-of-arms, he floated over his headquarters. Thus, on January 2, 1776, George Washington promulgated his individual Declaration of Independence and this was followed on July 2, 1776, by the official declaration of the United States. The British soldiers, when they saw that flag, imagined that it was a token of submission to the king, whose proclamation had just been promulgated. Very soon they discovered their error.

The British Register of 1776 says: "The rebels burnt the king's speech and changed their colors from a plain red ground to a flag with 13 stripes as a symbol of their union of 13 colonies."

### SQUIBS AND CRACKERS

A man may exhibit a broad flag and still be a poor patriot.

If a man is honest there is no need to worry about his patriotism.

A dog hiding under a shed is a poor sign of a Glorious Fourth.

Next to a beautiful girl, the American flag is the prettiest thing in the world.

Every man ought to be proud of his country, and no man should be too proud to work for it.