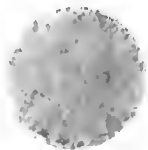


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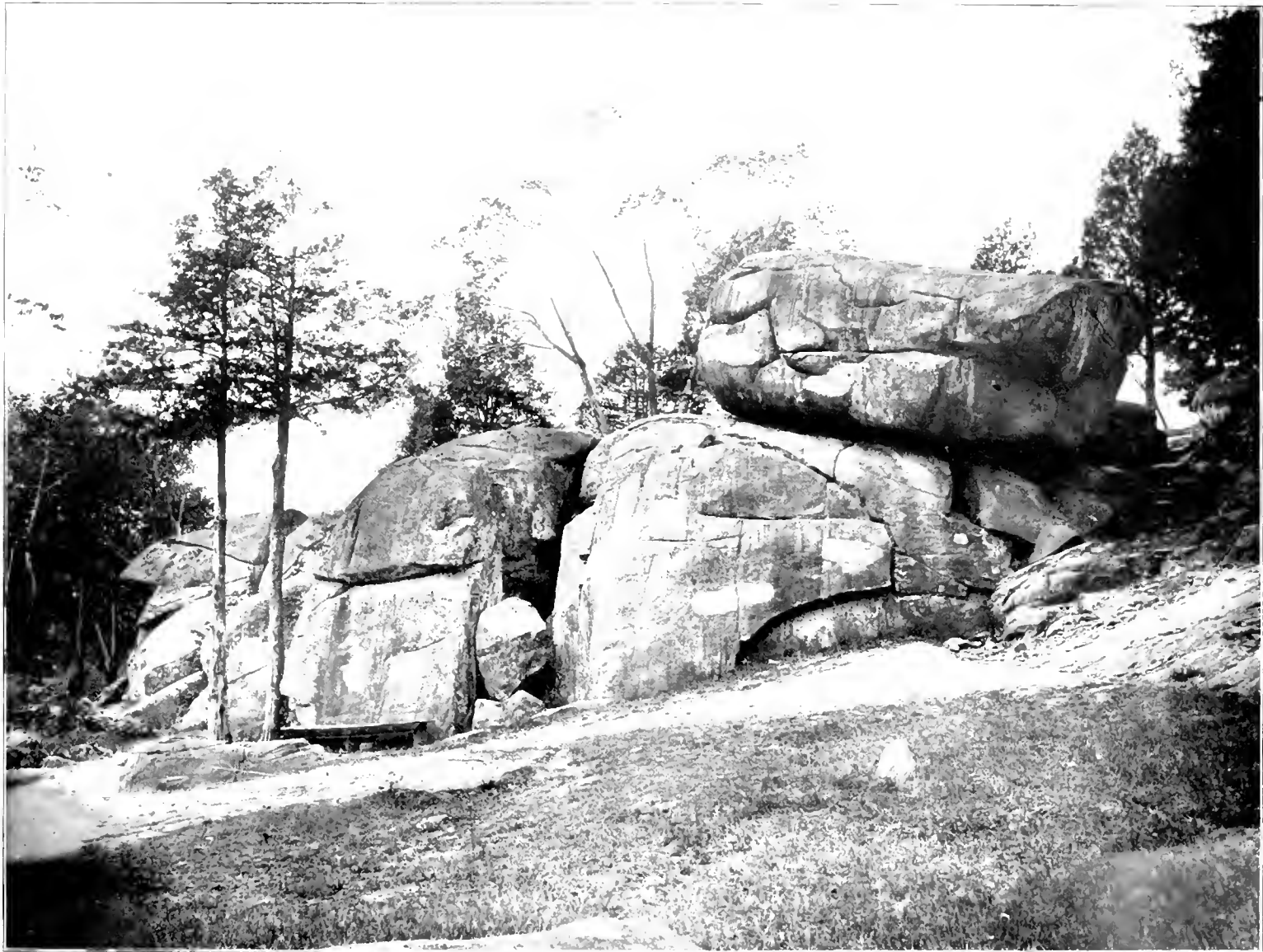
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DEVIL'S DEN

This immense ledge of rocks was part of the line of the Third Corps on the second day and furnished splendid positions for Confederate Sharpshooters after it came into their possession. Many marks of bullets and shells are yet visible on the rocks.



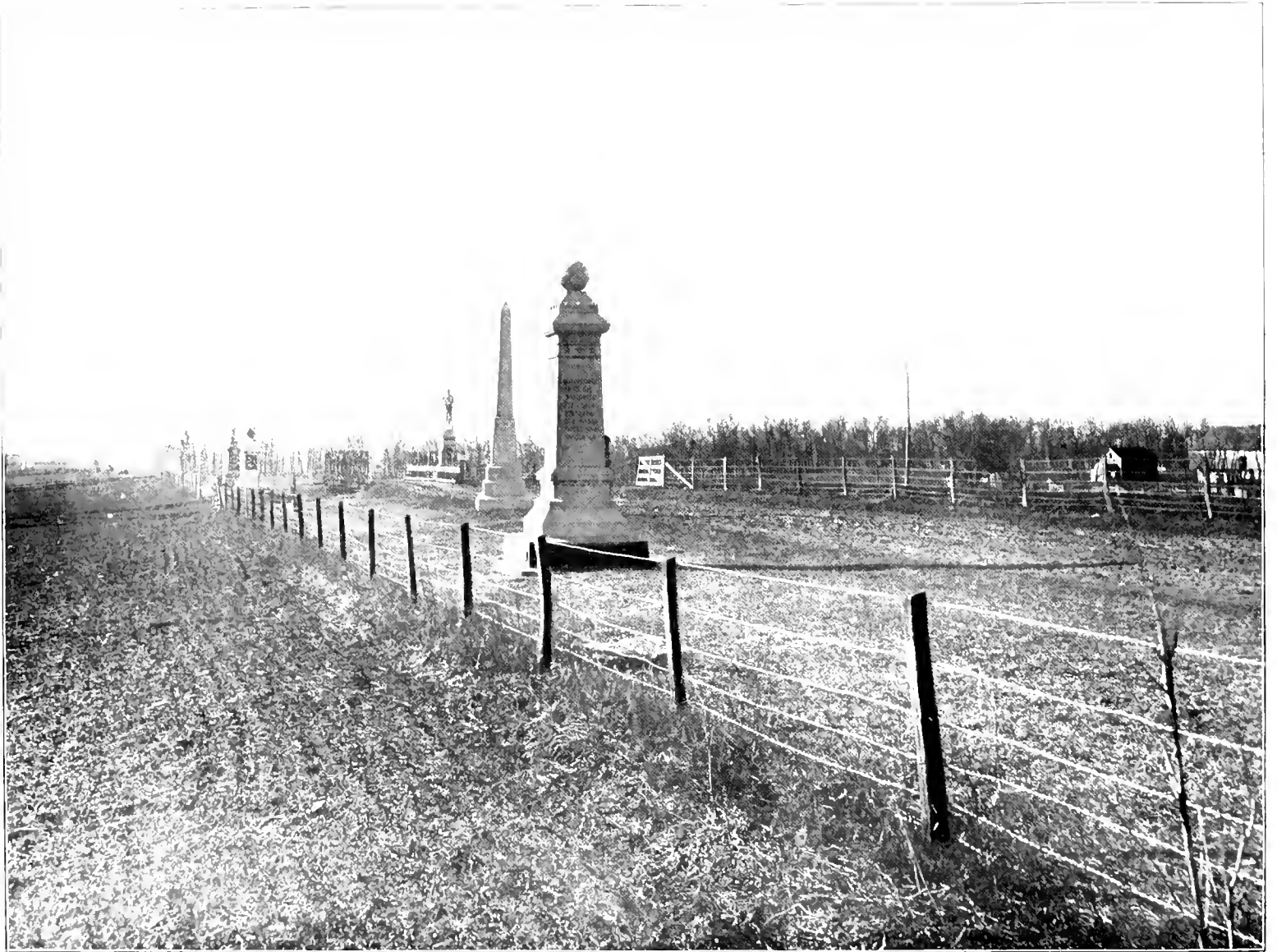
EAST CEMETERY HILL

The eque-trian statue represents Gen. Hancock in the attitude of rallying the defeated troops on the evening of the first day. The lunettes in front of the guns are part of the original defences which were built July 1st.



FROM OAK RIDGE

This view shows the line of monuments which mark the position of the Eleventh Corps. The buildings of the County Almshouse are shown in the background.



REYNOLDS' AVENUE

Looking southwest from Railroad Cut, to the right, the McPherson buildings. In the left center the bridge spans the "Old Tapeworm" Railroad Cut, where a portion of Davis' Mississippi Brigade were captured July 1st, while attempting to break through the Union line. McPherson's Woods in background.



HOUSE WHERE JENNIE WADE WAS KILLED, JULY 3RD 1863. BALTIMORE ST.



JENNIE WADE MONUMENT
CITIZENS' CEMETERY

JENNIE WADE

The only citizen who was killed during the Battle of Gettysburg was Miss Jennie Wade. She was engaged in baking on the morning of July 3d and was struck by a sharpshooter's bullet. The monument which marks her grave was erected by the Women's Relief Corps of Iowa. The house has been carefully preserved and is at present used as a free museum. It shows on the north side the marks of over two bullets, and is a place of general interest to Gettysburg tourists.



IRON TABLETS CEMETERY HILL



OBSERVATION TOWER



REGULAR'S POSITION DEVIL'S DEN HILL



WHITE TABLETS SEMINARY RIDGE



GOVERNMENT TABLET

THE COMMISSION'S WORK

One of the important features of the work of the National Park Commission was the construction of five observation towers at prominent places on the field. They have built the avenues and fences; have erected substantial iron markers at the positions of the Confederate organizations, and the Regulars. The inscriptions on the rows of tablets give the movements of both armies from June 26th to July 7th inclusive.



THE WHEAT FIELD

This view from Wible's Woods on the south side shows the Wheat Field, famous in the history of Gettysburg—the "whirlpool of the battle." This was one of the most hotly contested portions of the field. It was fought over five or six times on July 20, and was strewn with dead and wounded of both sides.



GEN. MEADE, HIS HEADQUARTERS AND "OLD BALDY"

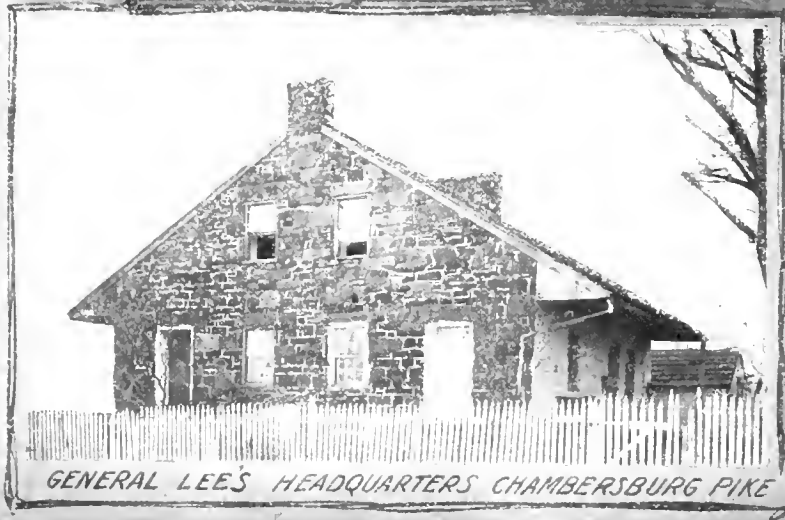
This was a portrait of Gen. Meade, as shown above. The little weather-boarded house on the Taneytown Road was used by him as general headquarters during the war. It is one of the rugged battle marks of the field, and is always open for the inspection of tourists. Particular interest attaches to the picture of the General. He was in the first battle of Bull Run and was twice wounded, was purchased by Gen. Meade in the Fall of 1861, and was used continuously in the campaign of 1862. He was shot by a bullet wounded again at Antietam, and on July 21, at Gettysburg, was struck by a bullet, seriously wounded and sent to the rear. His recovery from the wound was slow, and when the campaign of 1864 opened he was sent to the General's home near Philadelphia, where he completely recovered. He was used by General Meade as a saddle horse for a number of years after the war. He was in the funeral cortege, followed his master's body to the grave, and survived him a full decade. "Baldy" died Dec. 16, 1882, and on Christmas Day was resurrected by Albert C. Johnston and Harry W. Hevey. The General's body, stuffed, mounted on an ebony shield, inscribed with a record of his service, and together with the front hoofs, which were made into inkstands, are presented to Gen. Gen. G. Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., of Philadelphia. Through the courtesy of Mr. Albert C. Johnston, we are allowed the use of the above copyrighted photograph.



2ND MD. INF. C.S.A.



GEN. ROBERT E. LEE



GENERAL LEE'S HEADQUARTERS CHAMBERSBURG PIKE



WHERE GEN. ARMISTEAD, (C.S.A.) FELL
THE ANGLE

A CONFEDERATE PAGE

The little stone house on the Chambersburg Pike was for a time used by Gen. Lee as his headquarters. A war time portrait of Gen. Lee and the 2d Maryland C. S. A. show above. The scroll monument below stands within "The Angle." It marks the spot where during Pickett's charge, the valiant Armistead enthused with supposed victory, was shot down among the guns of Cushing's battery.



GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY

Several days after the battle, Hon. David Wills, of Gettysburg, communicated to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, a proposition to provide a suitable place for the permanent burial of the soldiers who died in defence of the Union at Gettysburg. He was authorized to correspond with Governors of various States interested and his efforts resulted in the formation of an organization which was incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania as the "Soldiers' National Cemetery." Under their supervision the plot of seventeen acres on Cemetery hill was bought and arranged as it now appears. The Cemetery was dedicated Nov. 19, 1863, and a prominent part of the exercises was the delivery by President Lincoln of that immortal address "Four-score and seven years ago" * * * familiar to every American.



BALTIMORE ST. ENTRANCE



SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT



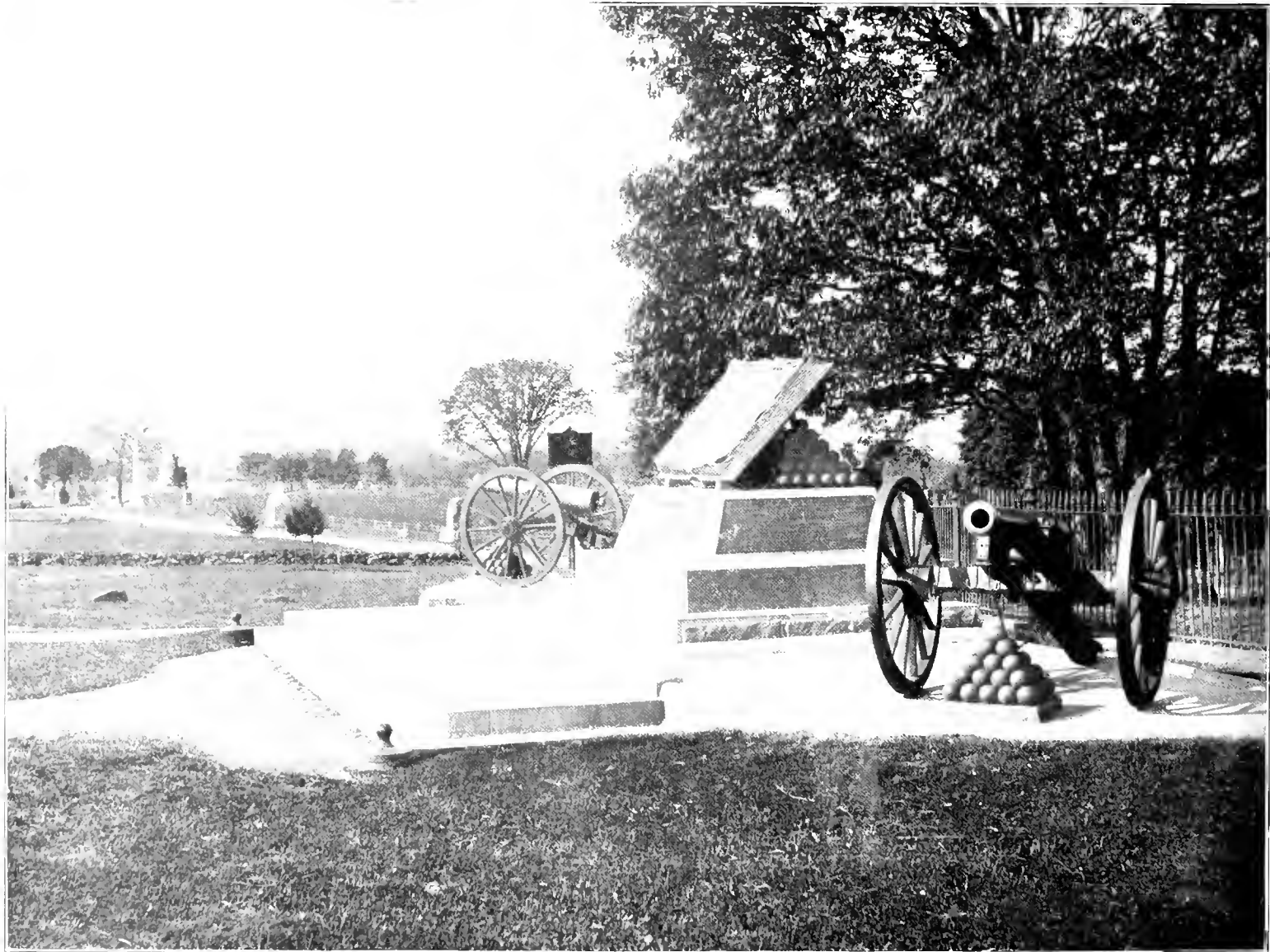
SUMMER HOUSE



THE ROSTRUM

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY

Beginning with October 20th of that year and continuing until March 18, 1864 the dead were removed from the parts of the field where they had been hastily buried and were re-interred in the semi-circle facing the monument, in sections proportioned to the number of graves for each state. The original burials amounted to 3555 and were divided by States, as follows: Maine, 104; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 61; Massachusetts, 158; Rhode Island, 12; Connecticut, 22; New York, 500; New Jersey, 78; Pennsylvania, 520; Delaware, 15; Maryland, 22; West Virginia, 11; Ohio, 131; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 6; Michigan, 172; Wisconsin, 73; Minnesota, 52; U. S. Regulars, 135; Unknown, 979.



THE HIGH WATER MARK

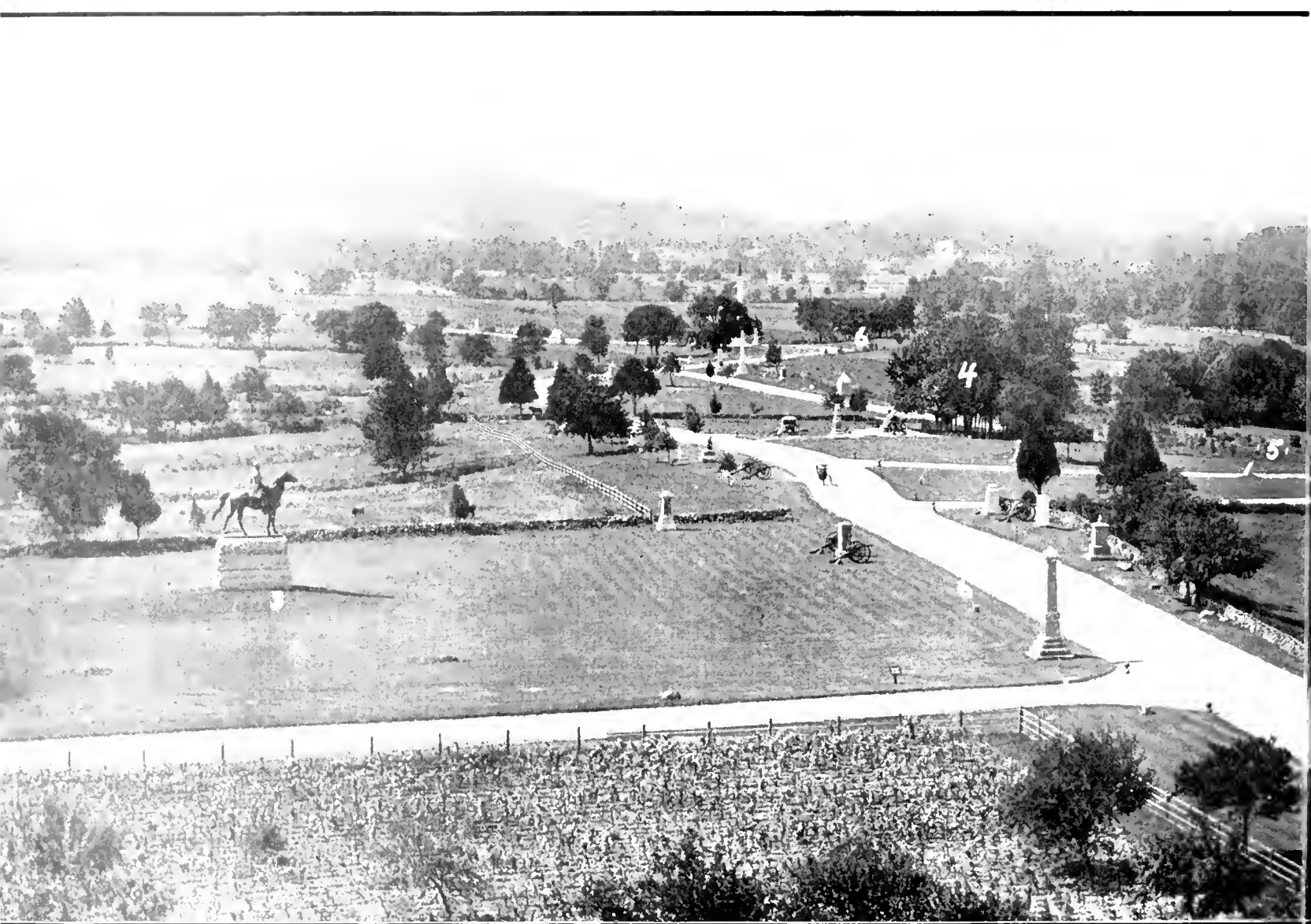
The monument was designed by Col. John B. Bachelder, who said "It was here that one of the most gallant charges recorded in history terminated here that the tide of success of the Confederacy turned; from this spot the defeated troops fell back, and never again made a successful stand. This was indeed, the high water of the Rebellion."

It is to be proportioned among the Northern States whose troops participated.



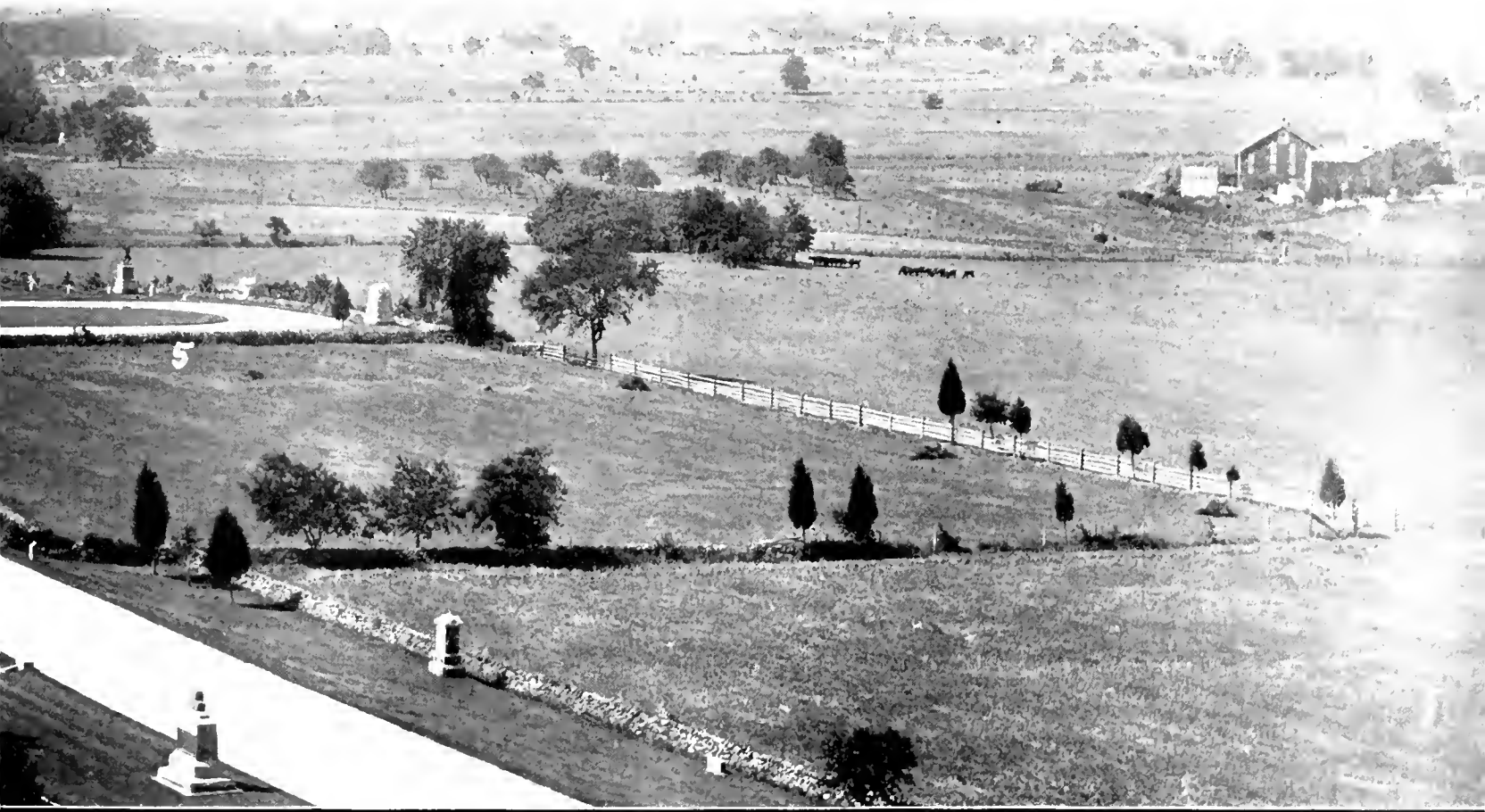
ON CULP'S HILL

Culp's Hill affords many picturesque bits of scenery. These four are along the Government avenues on the southern and eastern part. Rock Creek shows among the trees in the upper left hand photo.



LOOKING SOUTH FROM

This view overlooks the southern and southwestern portions of the field, where the
1—Little Round Top. 2—Big Round Top. 3—Gen. Meade's Equestrian Statue. 4—Copse of
Buildings. 5—Emmitsburg Road. 6—The Wheat Field.



TOWER ON HANCOCK AVENUE

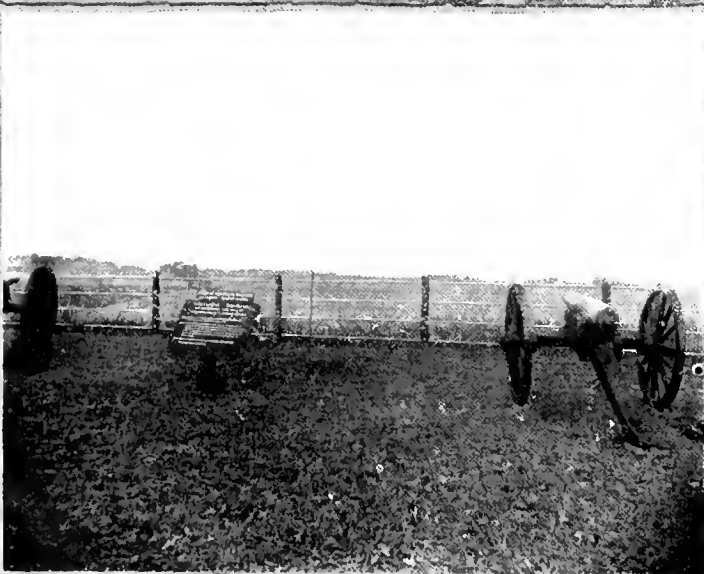
heavy fighting of July 2d and 3d occurred. The principal points are indicated as follows
Trees and High Water Mark Monument. 5—The Angle. 6—Hancock Avenue. 7—Codorn



SMITH'S BATTERY TO BIG ROUND TOP.



WEST CONFEDERATE AVE. LOOKING NORTH FROM PITZER'S WOODS



FROM SPANGLER'S WOODS. SHOWING CEMETERY RIDGE



CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY PITZER'S WOODS

ON CONFEDERATE AVENUE

The view from Spangler's Woods (the starting point of Pickett's troops) shows the Codon buildings over right gun, and the open character of the ground. The artillery of the Confederates was massed in solid front on the ridge at Pitzer's Woods. At each position in which a cannon stood during the battle, the Commission has placed a gun of the same pattern, and in many instances the same gun.



CULP'S HILL, LOOKING WEST

To the right the 2d Maryland monument appears. It is the only monument marking the position of a Confederate organization on this field. The monuments of the 12th Corps show among the trees. On Culp's Hill the original earthworks show throughout the entire length of the line of battle.



MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE



MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK



MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. REYNOLDS

PENNSYLVANIA'S EQUESTRIAN STATUES

Erected by a grateful Commonwealth in honor of her distinguished sons, at a cost of \$100,000. Gen. Meade's at High Water Mark, designed by Bush-Brown, and Gen. Hancock's on Cemetery Hill, designed by Elwell, were dedicated June 5, 1896. The statue to Gen. Reynolds, on the Chambersburg Pike was designed by Bush-Brown, dedicated July 1, 1897, stands within a few hundred yards of the spot where he fell, July 1, 1863, on the field which his genius had fixed for the determination of the great and decisive conflict of the war. Gen. Meade said

"Where could man meet better the inevitable hour than in defense of his native state, his life-blood mingling with the soil on which he first drew breath."



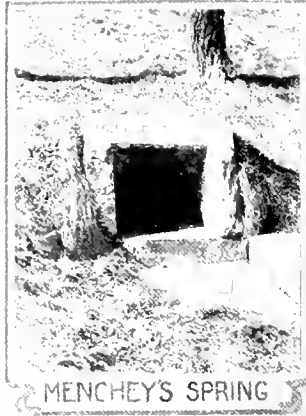
GEN. SLOCUM, EQUESTRIAN STATUE
STEVEN'S KNOLL



NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT
NATIONAL CEMETERY

NEW YORK

The state of New York erected the above splendid monument to the memory of its dead at an expense of \$60,000; an imposing shaft with large bronze tablets around the base representing important events of each day's battle. The equestrian statue of General Slocum, is the work of the sculptor, E. C. Potter, and is an example of the generosity of the Empire State. It cost \$30,000.



MENCHEY'S SPRING



SPANGLER'S SPRING



OLD SPANGLER'S SPRING



HISTORIC SPRINGS

Spangler's Spring at the southeast slope of Culp's Hill, where soldiers of both armies secured water and mingled together freely during the night of July 24, is shown as it appeared at that time and in its present condition. Menchey's Spring at the base of Cemetery Hill was used by the 11th Corps Troops.

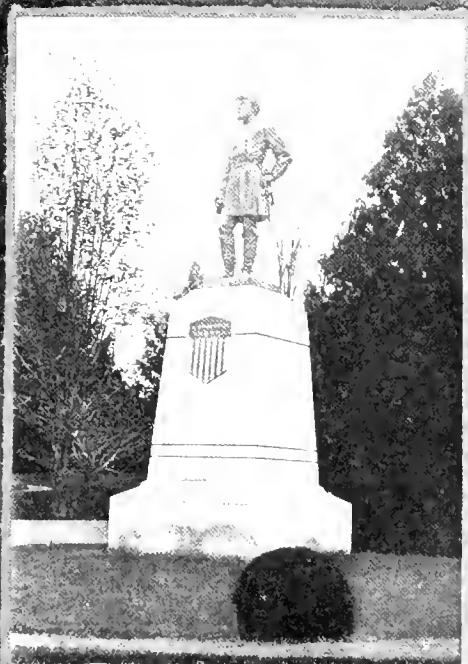


SPANGLER'S MEADOW

This view from McAllister's Woods is in the direction of Eastern Culp's Hill. Several hundred of Johnson's Confederates were buried in trenches in this meadow. On the rock stands the pioneer monument, the 2d Mass. It was erected in 1871.



MAJ. GEN. G. K. WARREN
LITTLE ROUND TOP



MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. REYNOLDS
NATIONAL CEMETERY



BRIG. GEN. JOHN BUFORD
CHAMBERSBURG PIKE

THREE HEROIC SIZE STATUES

The members of the First Army Corps erected the above monument to the memory of Gen. Reynolds. The statue was made of captured iron. Gen. Warren's statue looks in the direction in which he discovered Hood's flanking movement and was erected by his old regiment, the 11th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. The gun which projects from the base of Buford's monument in the direction his statue is facing is the gun of the battery that fired the opening shot.



LITTLE ROUND TOP

In the foreground, the Valley of Death and Devil's Den. The timber fringed ridge in the background was the position occupied by Longstreet's Corps of Confederates on the second day. The outline of South Mountain is beyond and the Monterey Pass through which the Confederate Army retreated is just above Warren's head.



CHAMBERSBURG PIKE.

From the site of Reynold's statue, shows the ground over which the Confederates advanced to the attack on the first day. That portion of McPherson's woods where Archer's Brigade were captured shows to the left.



LOOKING NORTH ON HANCOCK AVE.



SHARPSHOOTERS POSITION
DEVIL'S DEN.



CURIOUS ROCK FORMATION
LITTLE ROUND TOP.



CEMETERY HILL AND GETTYSBURG FROM STEVEN'S KNOLL.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS VIEWS

Behind the sharpshooter's barricade shown above a body was found without a mark upon it. He had been killed by the concussion of a shell which exploded at the crevice on the outside. The peculiar pile of rocks on Little Round Top attract much attention. The view from Steven's Knoll shows the scene of the Louisiana Tiger's charge on July 20.



OAK RIDGE

Looking south along the hill which was occupied by the brigades of Paul and Baxter.



EFFECT OF MUSKETRY FIRE CULP'S HILL



THE ORIGINAL PEACH ORCHARD



SOLID SHOT IN CHERRY TREE. SHERFY HOUSE



SIGNAL ROCKS LITTLE ROUND TOP

INTERESTING VIEWS

The trees on Culp's Hill bear evidence of the terrific struggle that took place there. The signal station on Little Round Top rendered valuable service to the army by reporting any movement along the Confederate line on the opposite Ridge.



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AND

R. C. MILLER, Custodian of the Jennie Wade House, Gettysburg, Pa.

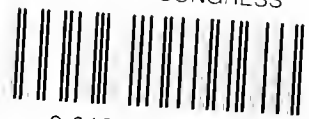
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