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A SHORT STORY
OF THE
FIRST DAY'S FIGHT
AT
GETTYSBURG

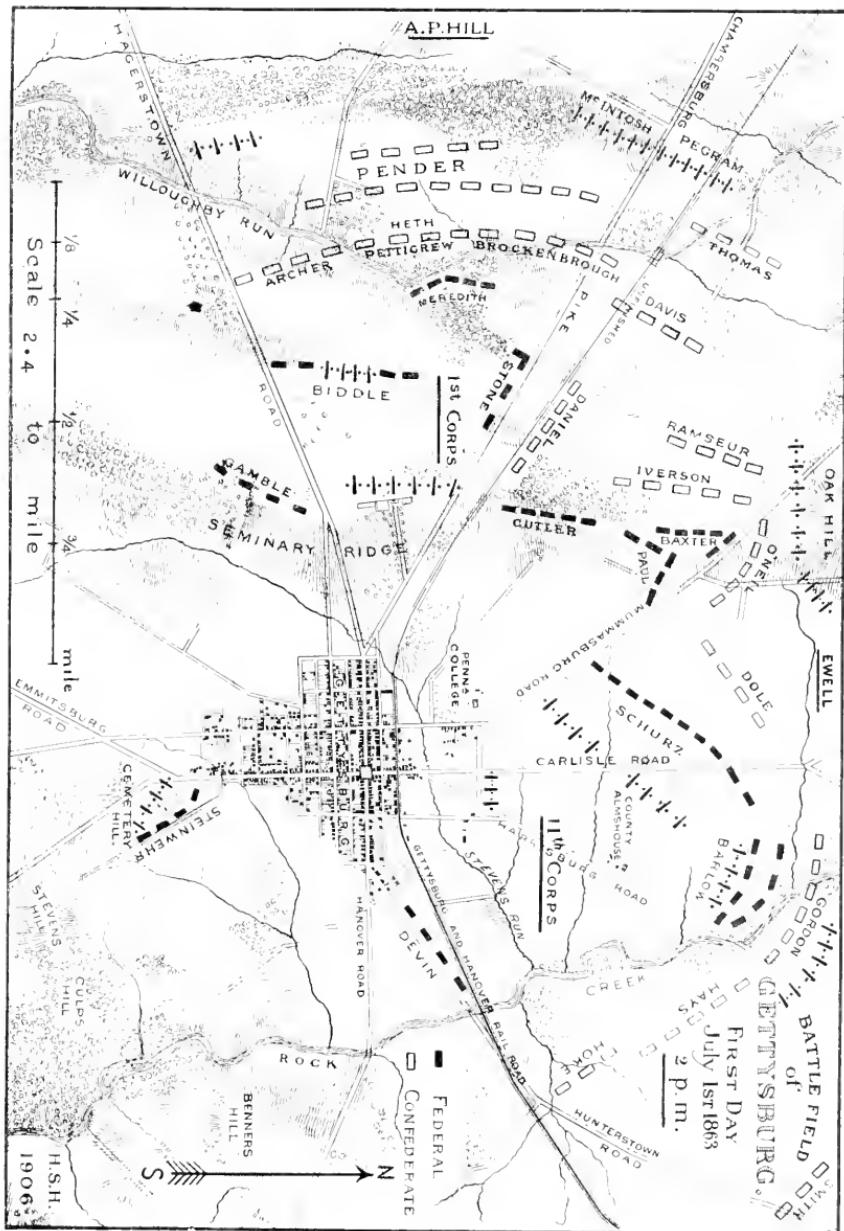
BY
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One-time Colonel 150th P. V., Major-General N. G. P., Retired

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R. S. Gaidetopier

The First Day's Fight at Gettysburg.

ON June 28, 1863, the Army of the Potomac, which had been molded, by the skill of Hooker, into as fine a fighting machine of its size as the world has ever seen, was turned over, in Maryland, to General Meade. Its duty at that juncture, was to force Lee, with his large and confident army, to turn back from Pennsylvania, which he had reached through the Shenandoah and the Cumberland Valleys, in the round-about way he had chosen for his attack upon Philadelphia, and then upon Baltimore and Washington.

Hooker had spread his army out in the shape of a fan when he moved it from Virginia into Maryland, but the disposition of the seven corps was such that rapid concentration upon a central point would be possible, besides protection from inroads by the enemy. It had been Hooker's plan to interrupt Lee's communications by striking with force up the Potomac, and, for this purpose, Slocum had gone to Knoxville, Md., with his 12th Corps, which was to have been reinforced by French and his 12,000 men at Harper's Ferry. General Halleck would not, however, allow this, and Hooker was relieved, at his own request, on June 28th, and the 12th Corps was moved to Taneytown.

With this attack upon the communications in view, the passes of South Mountain had to be guarded, and so Major-General John F. Reynolds, of the 1st Corps, was given the 1st, the 3rd and the 11th Corps and two brigades of Buford's division of cavalry to command, which force became known as the Left Wing, and Major-General Doubleday, of the 3rd Division, took command of the 1st Corps. The Left Wing was moved northward close along the east side of South Mountain, while the 2nd, 5th and 6th Corps (to be joined later by the 12th) bore off to the right, more in the direction of Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

When Meade assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, he was fortunate in finding Reynolds thus in charge of the troops nearest the enemy, and where his great ability would likely be of the utmost assistance at an early moment. Meade and Reynolds

had been warm friends ; they had, for two years, commanded brigades, divisions and corps, side by side, and those who were close to Meade and knew his diffidence, say that but for his trust in Reynolds, he would have avoided the great responsibility that was thrust upon him and which he was so unwilling to assume. Of Reynolds, Comte de Paris says, "undoubtedly, the most remarkable man among all the officers that the Army of the Potomac saw fall upon the field of battle during the four years of its experience."

The day the advance of Hooker's army was crossing the Potomac, the advance of Lee's army (Early's division of Ewell's corps) was some fifty miles northward, crossing the South Mountain range on its way east. On June 26th, Gordon's brigade of Early's division passed through Gettysburg, where it supplied itself with money, shoes and other necessaries, taken from citizens, while the other brigades of the division moved along roads to the north of Gettysburg. June 28th found Rodes's and Johnson's divisions near Carlisle, and Early's division at Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna, which was the shorter route to Philadelphia. To prevent Early from crossing at Wrightsville, the 27th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment and the First City Troop of Philadelphia had offered gallant resistance, even to burning, at the last moment, the mile-long bridge at that point.

And here it is not amiss to say that, in studying the Battle of Gettysburg, it must not be forgotten that a division of the Confederate Army equaled, in number of men, an army corps of Union troops.

At this juncture, on June 28th, Lee was astounded on learning that the alert and vigorous Hooker had already crossed the Potomac and was hurrying northward, and might interpose between Ewell's Infantry and Stuart's Cavalry, who were east of Gettysburg, and Longstreet's and Hill's corps which lay in the Cumberland Valley, across the South Mountain range, and thus almost sixty miles apart ; and he sent couriers ordering Ewell back to Gettysburg, to which point he also directed Longstreet and Hill to move.

Except for the check at Wrightsville, on June 28th, there was no serious opposition to the movement of Lee's forces in Pennsylvania until the 30th, when Kilpatrick, at Hanover, Pa., administered a whipping to Stuart and his famous cavalry, and

drove them still farther away from Lee's army concentrating at Gettysburg, where cavalry was so badly needed. From Hanover Stuart pushed for Carlisle (thirty-five miles to the northwest), where he hoped to join Ewell. Ewell had, however, moved to Gettysburg ; and, after a slight encounter on July 1st with some militia regiments and a battery, Stuart turned his tired horses towards Gettysburg, arriving there on July 3rd, just in time to try his fortunes with Gregg and his division of cavalry, at the hour Longstreet was watching his command make its famous assault upon the Union line.

On June 30th, Buford's division of cavalry was advanced to Gettysburg, Reynold's 1st Corps, under General Doubleday, was moved from its bivouac of the night before at Emmitsburg, which was close to the State line, into Pennsylvania, and the 12th Corps also crossed the line, resting at Littlestown, which was not far from Hanover, Pa. Reynolds had been directed to move to Gettysburg on the 30th, the day Buford was to reach there, and for this reconnoisance in force, the 1st Corps had been selected, with orders to Howard's 11th Corps to follow "in supporting distance," and to Sickles's 3rd Corps to go to Emmitsburg. The danger of Hill's troops getting into his rear from the west, decided Reynolds to halt the 1st Corps for the night of the 30th, at Marsh Creek, six miles from Gettysburg, and it was put into position there, with barricades hastily thrown up, and facing to the west, to repel any sudden attack.

Then, at Taneytown, Md., about fifteen miles from Gettysburg, with two corps of infantry and two divisions of cavalry in Pennsylvania, General Meade issued the following circular :

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac,

"Taneytown, Md., July 1st, 1863.

"From information received, the commanding general is satisfied that the object of the movement of the army in this direction has been accomplished, viz., the relief of Harrisburg and the prevention of the enemy's invasion of Philadelphia, beyond the Susquehanna. It is no longer his intention to assume the offensive. * * * If the enemy attack, it is his intention to withdraw the army from its present position, and form line of battle * * * the general direction being that of Pipe Creek. For this purpose General Reynolds will withdraw from Gettysburg and cross Pipe Creek. The time for falling back can be determined by circumstances."

All the above is part of the history of the First Day's Fight, or at least must be told for a proper understanding of the situation, when Reynolds, at nine o'clock on July 1st, found John Buford gallantly opposing the advance of Lee's army, which was

concentrating at Gettysburg for the overthrow of its long-time opponent, and when, at ten o'clock, in coming to Buford's aid with infantry, he thus forced the issue, in sounds that were to be heard all over the world, although he himself was to fall and be forever lost to his country.

General Reynolds, with his staff, left Marsh Creek early in the morning, having first directed Wadsworth's First Division of the 1st Corps to follow him after their breakfast, and Robinson's Second Division and Rowley's Third Division to follow Wadsworth's, and Howard's 11th Corps to follow the 1st Corps. When Reynolds arrived at Gettysburg, he found Buford, with his 2400 men, dismounted, obstinately resisting the advance of Hill's corps from the west, and soon after he sent an aide back to General Meade to advise him of the impending battle, and to say that he feared the enemy would seize the heights back of the town before he could get troops up to prevent it, that the streets of the town would, however, be barricaded if necessary, and that the ground would be contested, inch by inch, if he had to retire.

On the night of the 30th, Buford had his pickets extended for some three miles, Gamble's brigade on Willoughby Run facing west, with its right on the Chambersburg Pike, and Devin's brigade extended from there, in an arc, to a point on Rock Creek north of the town, with Calif's battery placed in support. In this position Hill's infantry found them, when, at early day, it moved down the Chambersburg Pike for the occupation of Gettysburg. For two hours, Buford, with his two brigades and the battery, gallantly held the enemy in check, and when Wadsworth's division, at ten o'clock, came to his relief, his men were well-nigh overpowered. He then withdrew from the immediate front of Hill's corps, Gamble taking position south of the McPherson Woods, near the Hagerstown Road, where he gave protection to the extreme left flank of the 1st Corps for the remainder of the day, and Devin going to a point north of the town, where he met the advance of Ewell's corps, about noon, which he held in check for an hour or more, until the 11th Corps was got into position.

July 1st opened clear to the 1st Corps at Marsh Creek, but soon a drizzle came on and it became sultry beyond measure, and, to add to the discomfort, the supply wagons not having

come up, it was difficult for the men to make out a good breakfast. There seemed no haste about moving, but by eight o'clock the First Division was on its way to Gettysburg, and in half an hour the Third Division was started, to be followed shortly by the Second Division. The 1st Division, under General Wadsworth, met General Reynolds about ten o'clock, near the field of battle, as he was riding back from his conference with General Buford. Orders were then given to General Cutler to take position on Oak Ridge, on the open fields near the railroad cut, and to General Meredith to move his Iron Brigade into the McPherson Woods and drive the enemy's sharpshooters back to Willoughby Run. General Reynolds placed himself at the head of Meredith's leading regiment, and advanced about fifty yards into the woods, when he received a bullet in his head and fell from his horse, dying almost instantly. This happened at quarter past ten o'clock. It is profitless to discuss what would or would not have been done had General Reynolds lived to direct the troops throughout the day. The fight was on, and the contest had to be continued.

General Doubleday immediately took the place of General Reynolds in the direction of the First Division in the hour's fight it was to have with Archer's brigade at the west end of the woods, down about Willoughby Run, and with Davis's brigade on the open fields. The troops were vigorously and skillfully handled and fought with surpassing bravery, and as the result, there were left in Wadsworth's hands, Archer and a large part of his brigade and very many of Davis's men, and the enemy was driven back across Willoughby Run, where, for two hours, he rested, quietly waiting for reinforcements, and for the renewal of the contest in the afternoon.

By virtue of seniority, Major-General Howard, of the 11th Corps, succeeded to the command of the Left Wing, and, upon reaching the field, sent word to Sickles to move his 3rd Corps from Emmitsburg to Gettysburg, and to Doubleday to hold on to the position he had secured after his morning's fight, while he would, with the two divisions he had brought forward, look after Ewell on the right. Sickles had not, however, required Howard's order to march, for upon hearing the heavy firing in the early afternoon, had taken upon himself the responsibility of "moving to the sound of the cannon." Besides directing the movement of the 3rd Corps, Howard sent a request to General

Slocum at Two Taverns, to bring up the 12th Corps to his assistance.

The Third Division was hardly on the road after its breakfast, before the boom of cannon was heard far out in its front, and fugitives appeared driving before them cattle and horses, which quickened the men in their gait. Two miles from the town, a staff officer appeared, who urged greater speed, and, from then on, the double-quick was taken as often as the oppressive atmosphere would permit. To shorten the distance to the musketry soon heard, the troops left the Emmitsburg Road a little south of the Cordon House, and after passing over Seminary Ridge, found General Doubleday in front of the woods west of the Seminary, where he told them of the death of General Reynolds, and begged for good soldierly conduct on their part in the battle about to be renewed.

General Doubleday had taken position in front of the Seminary woods after he had directed the First Division in its hour's fight, that he might rectify and strengthen the thin line he was opposing to Hill's numerous troops the best he could with the two brigades of the Third Division, for he had determined to place the Second Division in reserve for an emergency that his large experience had taught him was likely to come. To rectify his line, Doubleday had drawn Meredith's brigade back from across Willoughby Run, where it had captured Archer, and had placed it in the woods, a position of some strength, and had withdrawn Cutler's brigade from the open fields about the railroad cut, and placed it a few hundred yards to the immediate rear, on Seminary Ridge, where it, also, had the protection of woods. To strengthen the line with the approaching fresh troops, Rowley's Third Division was sent to the firing line, and Robinson's Second Division was designated as the reserve, and placed near the seminary. Rowley's Division was divided, Bidle's brigade of Pennsylvania troops taking position on the open field south of the McPherson Woods in which the Iron Brigade was, and Stone's Bucktail Brigade (Pennsylvania troops), taking position north of the woods, to partially fill the gap between the Iron Brigade in the woods and Cutler's brigade in its new position on Seminary Ridge and north of the railroad cut. Two regiments of Stone's brigade were, accordingly, placed on the Chambersburg Pike, facing north, and the 150th P. V. was given the west line, on the top of the ridge, to hold,

as well as charged with the protection of the angle in front of the McPherson barn from assaults which might be made upon it either from the west or from the north.

These dispositions had hardly been made, before Pegram's five batteries and Garnett and McIntosh's eight batteries on the west of Willoughby Run, and Carter's four batteries on Oak Hill on the north, opened fire, and, for more than an hour, these instruments of death poured shot and shell upon every seen or imagined position of our men, until hardly a regiment escaped loss, and none annoyance.

The unexpected appearance of the enemy on Oak Hill to the north, which proved to be the advance division of Ewell's corps, under Rodes, returning from the direction of Harrisburg, required that the Second Division, which had been placed in reserve, should go to the front to meet this new force, and so Doubleday sent Baxter's brigade northward on Seminary Ridge, beyond Cutler, to the Mummasburg Road, and Paul's brigade took a position between Cutler and Baxter; this was about one o'clock.

At this juncture, Howard's 11th Corps was passing through the town to assist the 1st Corps in its unequal contest. As Howard was coming up on the Emmitsburg Road, his keen, practiced eye caught sight of Cemetery Hill, and this, he had sent Steinwehr and his division to occupy and fortify. He had directed the two other divisions to occupy Oak Hill, but as, on approaching, that was found to be in possession of the enemy, Howard was forced to take the plain north of the town, and in rear of Baxter and Paul, so that he might protect the 1st Corps faced to the west, from attacks upon its rear by Early's division of Ewell's corps, which just then he saw coming up in force from the northeast. The position was an untenable one, but Howard skilfully placed his men the best he could, and for almost two hours persistently sustained an unequal and a hopeless fight, being finally, about half past three o'clock, forced back upon, and then through the town, to the position on Cemetery Hill he had so fortunately chosen for the reserve division under Steinwehr. In the two hours' fight, Howard's losses were heavy, one regiment, the 75th P. V., losing 63 per cent. of its men. Without protection, and without even hope of holding their ground, the two divisions had acquitted themselves

with credit. Among the officers of the 11th Corps wounded in the First Day's Fight, were General Barlow, Colonels Lockwood and Robinson.

Seeing Baxter approaching, Rodes lost no time in advancing four of his brigades. On the left was O'Neal's; in the center Iverson's; on the right, Daniel's; and, in support, Ramseur's. O'Neal struck Baxter on the flank, and fell back in great confusion. Iverson came to the assistance of O'Neal, by wheeling to the left and attacking Baxter on his front, but Paul and Cutler closed in on Iverson's flank, with the result that, in Iverson's command, 455 were killed and wounded, 1,000 taken prisoners and three standards of colors were lost. Ramseur moved to the support of O'Neal and Iverson, but only to have his brigade punished severely, and to be driven back, along with what was left of Iverson's and O'Neal's brigades. Daniel, too far away to render assistance to Iverson, moved against Stone's two regiments on the Chambersburg Pike, but was also unsuccessful, and was driven out of the railroad cut, where he had effected a lodgment, and from where he had fired many murderous volleys into Dana's and Dwight's regiments before they turned pursuers. In the counter-charge made by Stone's troops, Dwight took many of Daniel's men prisoners.

Daniel, driven from the front of Dana and Dwight, moved to his right, for the purpose of driving them from the pike by a flank attack, and Ramseur moved for the frontal attack, leaving Iverson and O'Neal to battle with Baxter, Paul and Cutler; Ramseur at times, as opportunity offered, joining in the attack upon Cutler. Daniel crossed the railroad on grade at the western end of the cut, and reached the pike, but was met by Stone's other regiment, the 150th P. V., which had changed front forward and moved to the north to meet Daniel, leaving, for the time-being, its designated position facing to the west in anticipation of the attack to be made upon our lines by Hill's corps. Daniel's men fought desperately, and held their ground until the two sides crossed arms, and until the Confederates were almost clubbed back across the railroad. Not deterred, Daniel made two other assaults, but each time was met by the 150th P. V., once again the entire regiment which again changed front forward, and once when attacks made upon its position simultaneously from front and from flank, rendered it impossible to spare more than its right wing to look after Daniel.

By half past one o'clock, the Confederates west of Willoughby Run were ready to renew their attack upon Doubleday. Heth's and Pender's large divisions had come up, and in plain sight, had been arranged in triple line from the Hagerstown Road on their right to the railroad cut on their left. In the front line were the four brigades of Heth; behind that, came Pender's troops; and back of these were troops massed, for the reserve. These were waiting for the order to advance, which came to Heth (who was charged with the attack), upon seeing Daniel already engaged with the 150th P. V., and in position to coöperate in the combined effort to force the Union line. Heth's first charge in the afternoon was general, and made with great force, but the fresh troops of Biddle and of Stone, the Iron Brigade protected in the woods and Gamble's cavalry on the extreme left, could not be dislodged, and the enemy fell back discomfited. Heth assaulted the Federal line, without success, a second and a third time, but with such vigor, that Doubleday had to send the 151st P. V., which had been placed in reserve near the seminary, forward to strengthen Biddle (to whose brigade it belonged), who had been about to be overwhelmed by the superior numbers of the enemy.

For two hours, Heth's four brigades, the two of Daniel and Ramseur and the remnants of Iverson's and O'Neal's brigades persistently attacked the Federal troops in their respective fronts and were repulsed.

At half past three, by the retreat of the 11th Corps, Robinson's division became isolated and was obliged to fall back upon the woods occupied by Cutler, where, with Cutler's men, it fought for another half hour. About the same time, or, possibly a little later, the exhausted and discouraged troops of Heth, across Willoughby Run, were replaced by Pender's fresh division.

At four o'clock, the three brigades which Pender had pushed to the front, attacked. On the left was Scales, who attempted to demolish Meredith and Stone, but who fell back in disorder, with Pender and Scales both wounded. On Pender's far right, out near the Hagerstown Road, Lane encountered Gamble's cavalry, and made no headway. Perrin, however, pushed in between Gamble and Meredith, and overpowering Biddle, forced him back to the seminary. The Iron Brigade in the woods thus became exposed and commenced to retire, leaving Stone, threat-

ened again by Scales, in a dangerous position. Seeing Perrin again advancing, and about to strike Meredith and Stone on the flank, Scales's men took courage and moved for another attack, but not with alertness, which gave Stone's brigade, now under its third commander, Dana,—for Stone had been wounded early in the day and lay in the McPherson barn with a bullet hole through his hip, and Wister had been wounded, and captured as the enemy pressed closely upon his rear,—an opportunity to fall back to Seminary Ridge, and escape both Perrin and Scales, who had the bucktails, in their tardy retreat, almost surrounded.

The good stand made by Robinson and Cutler at their position north of the railroad, and by Biddle at the seminary, where his men hastily threw up breastworks out of fence-rails, gave Doubleday an opportunity to organize his artillery and retiring infantry for a last resistance, and for another movement to the farther rear in some kind of order. General Howard reports that his order to Doubleday to retire to Cemetery Hill was dated 4 P. M., and that Coster's brigade of Steinwehr's division was moved from the hill down to the town, to protect the exhausted troops, which were slowly wending their way to Cemetery Hill, from capture by the pursuing and exulting foe, now ten times their number.

The disposition of the three divisions of the 11th Corps,—two on the field of battle, and one in reserve on Cemetery Hill,—was the work of a skillful, highly-trained soldier, and in speaking of the masterly effort of General Howard in handling the troops on their retreat and until Hancock arrived at Cemetery Hill and assumed command, Comte de Paris uses the expressions "feats of valor" and "prodigies of valor."

The mêlée in Gettysburg was a notable episode of a remarkable day. By four o'clock the 11th Corps had been pressed into the town closely pursued by Ewell, and half an hour later, the 1st Corps men commenced coming in from the west, also hard pressed by Hill. By this time, the churches and the halls were filled with the disabled and wounded, and dying men lay on the streets and sidewalks. Over these latter, and into the bewildered, retreating throng, there was sharp firing from every quarter, but there was no panic,—no rout. Remnants of regiments driven around this corner and that corner, kept by their colors the best they could, and then fell back to Cemetery Hill, with the loss to

ART. TITLE: McPHERSON FARM,
GIFT YSBURG, ON THE CHAMBERSBURG Pike.

The 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers at 4 P. M., July 1st, 1863, resisting the combined attack of Scales's brigade (Hill's Corps), from the west, and

Daniel's Brigade (Ewell's Corps), from the north.



the 1st Corps of only one gun (whose four horses had been shot down at the edge of the town), and without the loss of a color, except that of the 150th P. V., whose three field officers had been disabled, and which was then almost without company officers. The capture of this flag was considered a great event, and of sufficient importance to warrant its presentation to Jefferson Davis, among whose baggage it was found when that personage was captured after Appomattox. No blame was ever attached to the regiment for the loss of its flag, for, as Comte de Paris says, Stone's brigade was the last one to enter the town, and barely escaped capture, at the McPherson barn, by Perrin, who was maneuvering to cut it off after it had lost protection on its flanks by the retreat of other troops.

In the retreat of 5000 men there was necessarily some confusion, and tired soldiers who fell behind their commands and lost their way, and squads of men and parts of regiments who were suddenly confronted by an unexpected enemy, sought refuge in the town, and added to the turmoil already existing there. The retreat, as a whole, was, however, made in good order, and was so well conducted as to enable Howard, with the timely arrival of the advance of Slocum's corps on Culp's Hill, and of Sickles's corps on the left, to occupy Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill so strongly as to deter the eager foe from storming them that evening, although two hours of daylight still remained. Between the field of battle and Cemetery Hill, the enemy took 2500 prisoners.

The field returns of June 30th show the 1st Corps to have numbered 9,403 officers and men, and the 11th Corps 9,197. With proper allowance for men in the rear with the supply trains, etc., etc., it is probable that Doubleday's 1st Corps had 8,500 officers and men in action on July 1st, and the 11th Corps (less Steinwehr's reserve division, Coster's brigade of which, at the end of the day, suffered great loss in protecting the retreat of the Federal troops which had been at the front,) 5,500. The losses of the 1st Corps were 3,587 killed and wounded, and 2,173 missing, but it inflicted upon the enemy in its front, a loss of 4,926 killed and wounded, and 1,717 missing. The 11th Corps had 1,768 killed and wounded, and 1,427 missing, and the enemy in its front lost 853 killed and wounded, and 121 missing. Of course many of the "missing" joined their commands during the following night.

At Balaklava the Light Brigade lost 37 per cent. of its men, and at Inkerman the Guards lost 45 per cent., and both go down in history, in verse and prose, as having been annihilated. At Gettysburg, on July 1st,

The 16th Maine . . .	lost 84 per cent.	The 150th Penna. . . .	lost 66 per cent.
The 2nd Wisconsin . . .	" 77 "	The 107th Penna. . . .	" 65 "
The 149th Penna. . . .	" 74 "	The 75th Penna.* . . .	" 63 "
The 24th Michigan . . .	" 73 "	The 142nd Penna. . . .	" 62 "
The 151st Penna. . . .	" 71 "	The 76th N. Y. . . .	" 62 "
The 147th N. Y. . . .	" 70 "	The 157th N. Y.* . . .	" 61 "
The 107th N. Y. . . .	" 70 "		*In the 11th Corps.

In the 150th Pennsylvania, out of 17 officers who went into action, only one escaped death, wounding or capture.

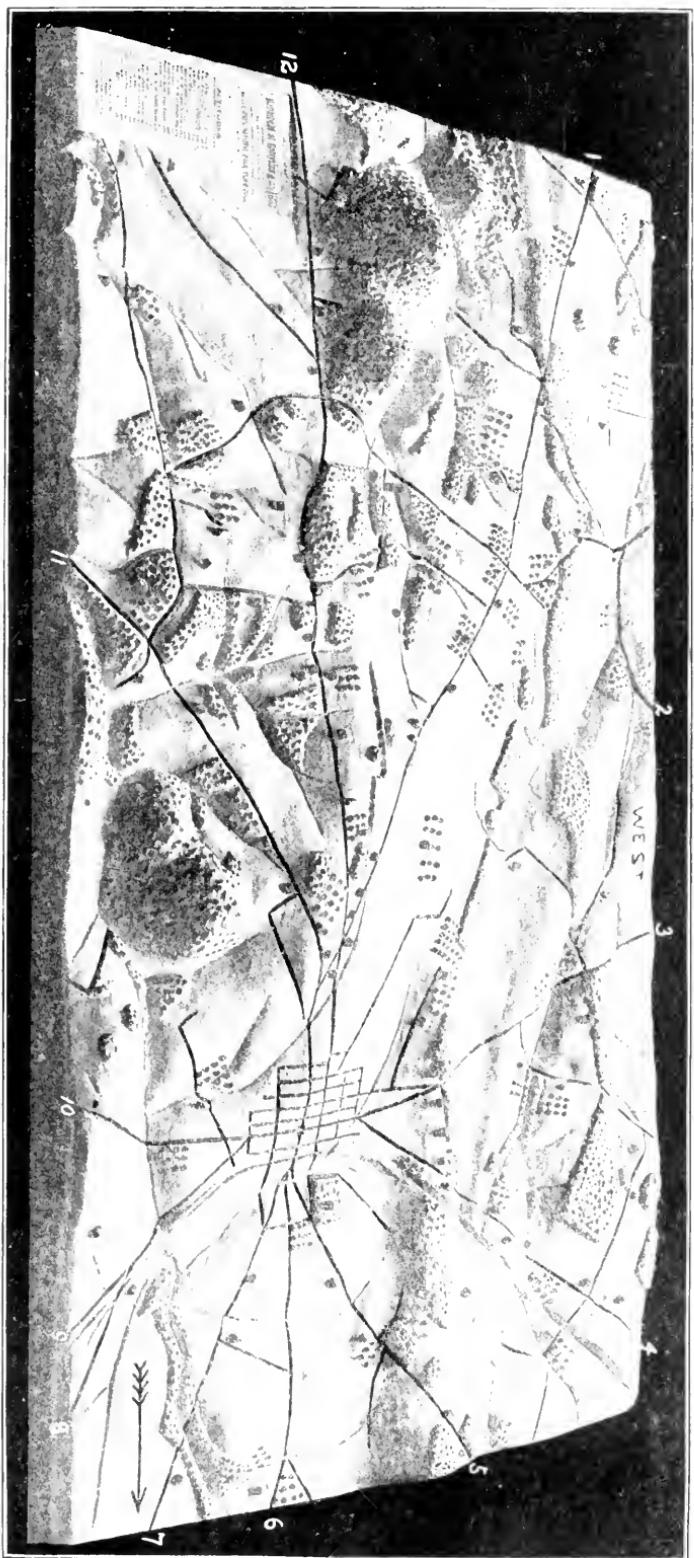
Among the officers wounded on July 1st, were Generals Doubleday, Meredith, and Paul, and Colonels Morrow, Stone, Wister, Fairchild, Dudley, Biddle, Root, Tilden, Leonard, Coulter, McFarland and Huidekoper. Among the killed were General Reynolds and Colonel Cummins.

To the able and skillful generalship and the superb staying qualities of Major General Doubleday is largely due the praise the 1st Corps is entitled to for the fight it made at Gettysburg on the 1st day of July, 1863. The captures made at Gettysburg were mostly by the 1st Corps. The First Division captured Archer; the Second Division captured Iverson; and the Third Division (Stannard's brigade) on July 3rd, took as prisoners 1,500 of Pickett's men. The habitual confidence of Reynolds in Doubleday had not been misplaced.

* * * * *

Thus ends The Short Story of the First Day's Fight. Abler pens will give the stories of the other days, but no more valiant deeds, or more persistent or grander fighting, can be told of any troops, on any day, in any battle; but we only did our duty, as American soldiers always will, so long as patriotism and freedom are the watchwords which stimulate their heroism.

BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.



Round Top, Devil's Den, Wheatfield
Little Round Top.

Pugh's Orchard.

McPherson's Woods.
Seminary.

Oak Hill.

Pickett's Wood.
The Angle.
Meade's Headquarters.
Cemetery.
Power's Hill.

Barlow Knoll.

Photographed from Huidekoper's Relief Map. Copyright, 1901, by H. S. Huidekoper. Area, $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ miles



COLONEL H. S. HUIDEKOPER,

150TH PA. VOL.,

1864.



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