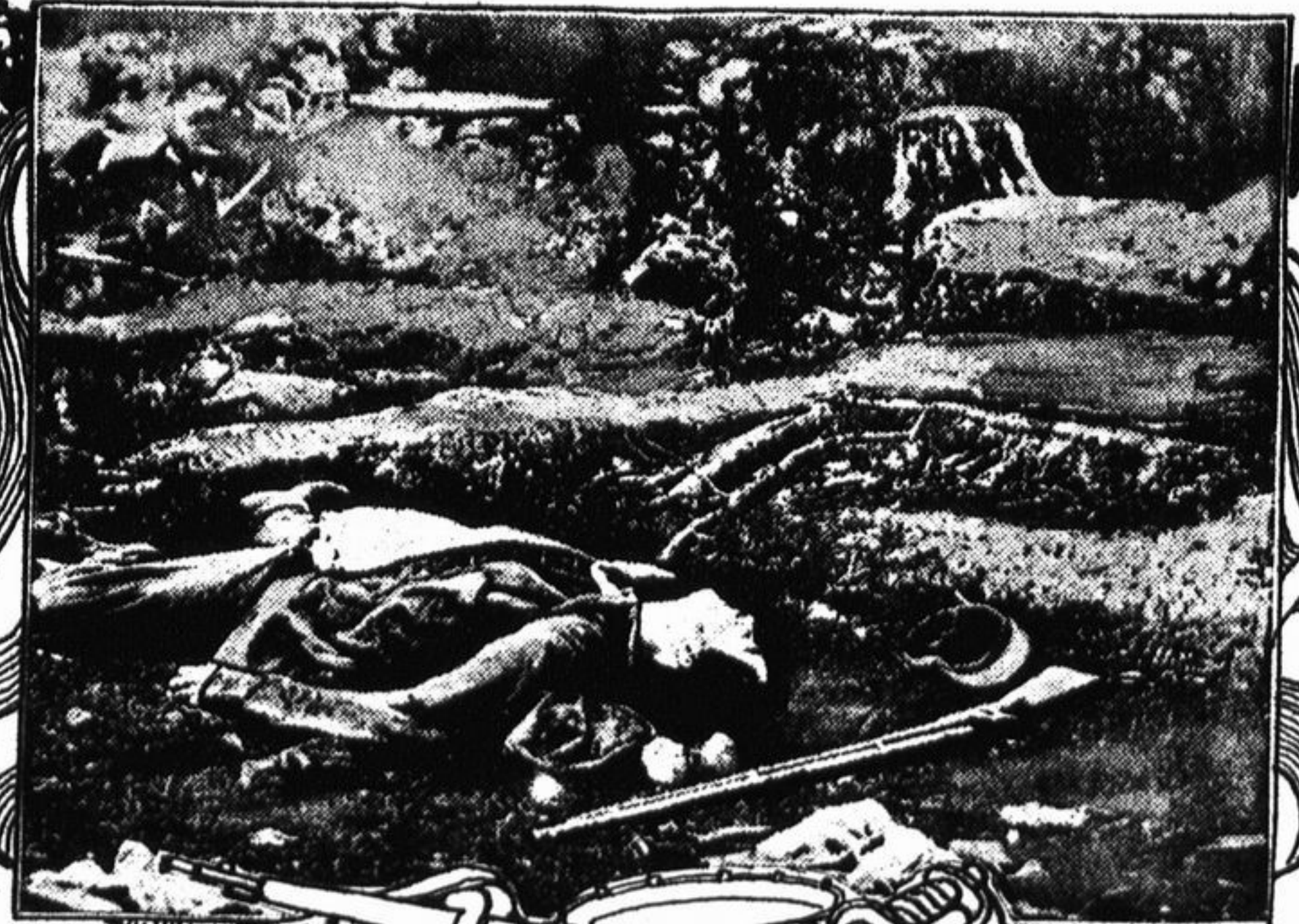


PHOTOGRAPHS OF BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG MADE DURING THE FIGHT FIFTY YEARS AGO

The Semicentennial of the Most Decisive Battle of the Civil War, Fought July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, Is Now Being Observed.

Upper picture, Devil's Den, where both sides lost heavily; lower, Cooper's battery in action



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ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH

DELIVERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD, NOV. 19, 1863.

Four score 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 battlefield 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 that 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 can never 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 advanced.

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 government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

DECISIVE FIGHT AT GETTYSBURG

Great Civil War Conflict Took Place Fifty Years Ago.

SOUTH INVADED THE NORTH

Confederate Army Under Command of General Robert E. Lee Was Marching Through Pennsylvania When It Encountered General George G. Meade's Forces.

By Capt. GEORGE L. KILMER, late U. S. V. (Copyright, 1912, by American Press Association.)

THE great conflict at Gettysburg, Pa., began on the 1st day of July, 1863. The first real battle on that field was fought between portions of the Federal First corps, Army of the Potomac, commanded by General J. F. Reynolds, and Confederates of the Third corps, Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General A. P. Hill. The Confederate field leader, General Henry Heth, said he "stumbled into" the battle.

On the morning of July 1 the Federal scouts belonging to General John Buford's cavalry division reported that the Confederates of Heth's division were advancing toward the town along the Cashtown (Chambersburg) road from the northwest. When the word reached Reynolds General Buford's troopers and horse artillery were engaged with the enemy about a mile from the town. Reynolds rode toward the firing, directing General Abner Doubleday to hurry forward the First corps and General O. O. Howard to bring up the Eleventh corps.

Reynolds in person directed the deployment of General James Wadsworth's division to cope with Heth's men, who were proving too strong to be held in check by cavalry. In a short time it repulsed two of Heth's brigades, capturing one brigadier with a large part of his command. Reynolds was shot dead by a Confederate sharpshooter.

About noon Howard reached the front in advance of his corps and assumed command. While the Eleventh corps was marching forward Buford's men reported a new Confederate column marching from the direct north down a road from Carlisle. This was General R. S. Ewell's corps, which had already operated as far north as York. Ewell's command comprised the divisions of General Jubel Early, General R. E. Rodes and General Ed Johnson. Johnson's division was the furthest away, and only Rodes and Early took part in the fighting of July 1. Howard's Eleventh corps reached the field at double quick. The divisions of General Francis C. Barlow and General Carl Schurz deployed north and northwest of the town to meet the dan-

afternoon and directed the subsequent movements. His opponent, General George G. Meade, did not arrive until after midnight.

The Fighting on July 2.

During the height of the contest on the 1st General W. S. Hancock had reached the front with full power to act for Meade. He directed the concentration of the force upon Cemetery ridge. Since Lee was determined to fight, Hancock's decision committed Meade to battle on that ground.

The heights upon which the Army of the Potomac was arrayed consist of a well defined ridge extending from the prominent elevation close to Gettysburg town known as Cemetery hill, southward a mile and a half to the still higher elevations of Big Round Top and Little Round Top. Near Little Round Top a rocky height known as Devil's Den juts out to the west. East of Cemetery hill, at the northern termination of the ridge, is the heavily wooded Culp's hill.

The two armies were about a mile apart when the day opened. Lee's formation was a concave. Hill's and Longstreet's corps on Seminary ridge, which runs parallel to Cemetery ridge, and Ewell's in front of Cemetery hill and Culp's hill. Stuart's Twelfth corps and Howard's Eleventh confronted Ewell. Hancock's Second corps and Doubleday's First extended the line from Cemetery hill southward

day. The troops were fresh except for a hard march. The division numbered about 9,000 men. The general Heth's division of General Hill's corps, which had borne the brunt of the fighting on the 1st of July and had been severely handled, was chosen to support Pickett's column on its left flank.

The position to be attacked was under the command of General W. S. Hancock. It was occupied by the First corps, commanded by General John Newton; the Second corps, commanded by General John Gibbon; the Third corps, commanded by General D. B. Birney, and the Eleventh corps, commanded by General O. O. Howard.

Supposing that the Federal batteries had been silenced because they stopped firing for the moment, Pickett's column moved forward. Before Pickett started the division of General Wilcox of Hill's corps took position on the right of the charging line.

Pickett's men traversed a distance of about a mile and a half, counting from the woods where they started to the crest of the ridge which they desired to attain and almost reached. As soon as they came in sight over a slight ridge on the west side of the plain the Federal shells began to cut them down. Double canisters were reserved for their closer approach.

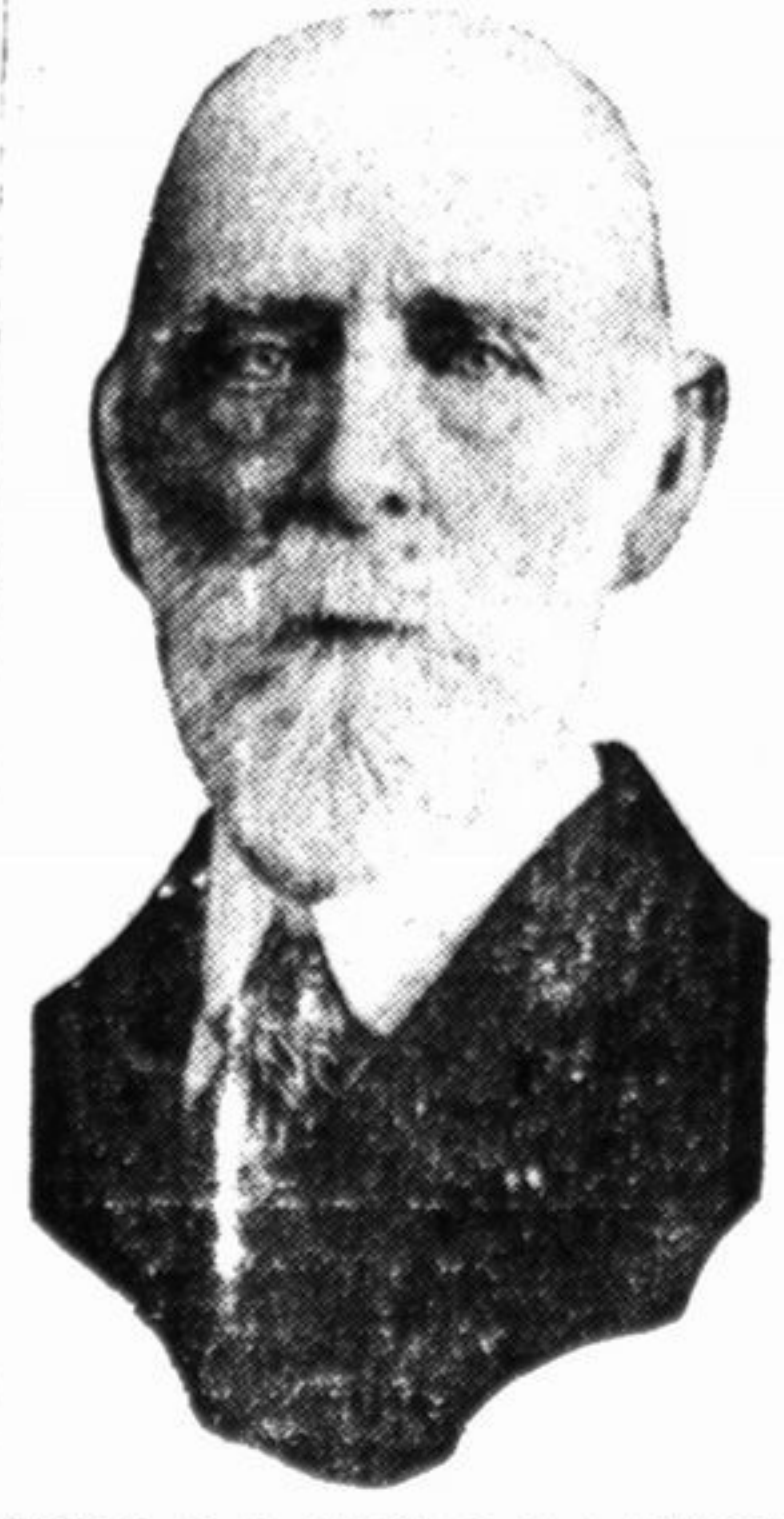
Raked by Rifle Fire.

As fast as the shell tore through their lines the Confederates closed up the



GETTYSBURG VIEWS AND COMMANDERS IN CLOSING BATTLE.

1. View on Little Round Top. 2. General H. W. Slocum, U. S. A., commander of the Twelfth corps. 3. General J. F. Reynolds, U. S. A., who was killed on July 1. 4. General Abner Doubleday, U. S. A., who succeeded General Reynolds. 5. Devil's Den. 6. John Burns, a civilian who fought in the Federal ranks. 7. General Lafayette McLaws, U. S. A., leader in the assault on July 2. 8. General J. B. Buford, U. S. A., commander of the Federal cavalry on July 1. 1 and 5, Copyright by Review of Reviews company. 2, 3, 7 and 8, Copyright by Patriot Publishing company.



GENERAL D. M. GREGG, U. S. A., SURVEYING CAVALRY COMMANDER AT GETTYSBURG.

ger from Ewell, and General A. von Steinwehr's division climbed to the crest of Cemetery hill, forming the first solid line upon the heights which constituted the main Federal defense during the hard fighting at Gettysburg.

At 4:30 the troops of Barlow and Schurz had been worsted by Ewell and were retreating to join their comrades on Cemetery hill, and Early's Confederates were in the streets of the town at its base. This southward advance brought the enemy in the rear of the First corps line westward on Seminary ridge. In fact, the right of this line was carried away by the advance of Ewell's men.

On seeing, about 4 p. m., that the Eleventh corps line was being swept away, Doubleday gave the order to retreat. With difficulty he got his regiments and batteries upon Cemetery hill before Ewell was in possession of the streets leading up the ridge.

The Confederate commander, General R. E. Lee, reached the front in the

along the ridge. Sickles was ordered to prolong the line as far south as Round Top, with the Third corps.

Simultaneous Attacks Ordered.

Lee directed his right and left wing commanders to assault the right and left flanks of Meade's army at the same time and Hill, commander in the center, to make constant threats against the Federal center to prevent either flank from being re-enforced.

Longstreet attacked the left flank, held by Sickles, at 4 p. m. with a prelude of artillery fire against an angle formed by Sickles' line at the peach orchard on the Emmitsburg road. The battle raged over fields and among trees, rocks and ravines until dark.

Ewell, on Lee's left, did not attack Meade's right at Cemetery hill until Longstreet's assault on the left at Round Top had been repulsed. Johnson's division captured a stretch of Federal breastworks just at dark. Early's division, having Gordon's brigade in reserve, stormed Cemetery hill with spirit, but was repulsed in a hand to hand conflict against infantry and batteries of the Eleventh corps.

Although the heavy attacks on the flanks of the Federal army had been repulsed on July 2, the Confederate commander prepared to continue his aggressive tactics next day. He decided to re-enforce Johnson's division, which had gained and held a lodgment in rear of the Federal right on Culp's hill, and throw a strong column of fresh troops against the enemy's center.

General Pickett's Charge.

Lee having decided to put 15,000 men in a column of assault, General Longstreet was ordered to prepare for the grand attack. Pointing to Cemetery ridge, Lee is said to have declared, "The enemy is there, and I am going to strike him." Longstreet responded, "It is my opinion that no 15,000 ever arrayed for battle can take that position."

General George E. Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps had only arrived during the afternoon of the previous

day. When half way to the base of the ridge canister began to make fearful chasms in their ranks. A battery stationed on Little Round Top reached its base lengthwise. The infantry of Hancock's line had been commanded to reserve its rifle fire until the Confederates were close enough to make it deadly effective. Pettigrew's men on the extreme left of the charging column first met this terrible fire and began to waver. They had been severely shaken by the artillery shells in the first few hundred yards of their march, and the bolts hurled at close quarters sent them back in masses.

When the right flank of Pickett's column became exposed by a change of direction Stannard's Vermont brigade rushed into the gap between Pickett and Wilcox and poured in an oblique fire. This fire caused Kemper's Confederate brigade to crowd toward the center of the column. Being pressed in front by musketry fire at close range, many of Kemper's men surrendered, others retreated, and still others continued to crowd together. However, the brigades of General L. A. Armistead and General R. B. Garnett pressed on up the ridge in spite of the death dealing bolts hurled at them on all sides from Hancock's line.

Armistead, leading the van, leaped a stone wall, waved his sword with his hat on it and shouted to the hundred men who were at his heels, flaunting their battleflags, "Give them the cold steel, boys!" He laid his hand upon a gun in Gibbon's line. A Confederate flag was waved triumphantly here for a few minutes.

That flag marked the high tide of the Confederacy. Armistead was shot down beside the gun he had taken. This was the culmination of the charge. Garnett was also killed.

Pickett ordered a retreat. Pettigrew's division is said to have lost 2,000 men and fifteen battleflags. On Pickett's right the division of Wilcox could gain no foothold. Stannard's brigade, after a successful attack on Kemper's and Pettigrew's columns, turned upon Wilcox, forcing him to retreat also.