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his first military laurels. The huge *Edgar Thomson Steel Works* are now situated here (see p. 266). — 347 M. *Wilkinsburg* (926 ft.). 354 M. *Pittsburg*, see R. 39.

38. Gettysburg.†

Gettysburg is reached from New York via the Pennsylvania or the Reading R. R. in 7½ hrs. (fare \$6.50), from Philadelphia via the same railways in 5 hrs. (comp. p. 256; \$4), and from Washington via Baltimore in 6⅔ hrs. by the Western Maryland or the Northern Central R. R. (comp. p. 273).

Gettysburg (*Eagle*, \$2-3; *Gettysburg Springs Hotel*, \$3-3½; *Hôt. Gettysburg*, \$2-2½), a small town with (1890) 3221 inhab., lies about 40 M. to the S.E. of *Harrisburg* (p. 255) and 7 M. to the N. of the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, the famous *Mason and Dixon's Line* (p. 256), which, before the war, marked the N. limit of slavery. On July 1st-3rd, 1863, the vicinity of this town was the scene of what is regarded as the chief contest of the American Civil War and as the 'turning-point of the Rebellion'. Many of the chief points are now accessible by electric railway.

The battle-ground covers about 25 sq. M. and lies mainly to the S.W. of the town. The *Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association*, an organisation representing the soldiers engaged, has marked all the important points by monuments placed on ground acquired for the purpose. The tracts along the lines, aggregating 450 acres, are the land upon which the most important movements were executed. There are nearly 400 monuments on the field, erected with the utmost care in the exact localities, and standing in woods or open fields, by the roadside, on the stony ridges, in gardens, and being of all designs, executed in bronze, marble, or granite. Over \$1,000,000 has been expended on the grounds and monuments. The battlefield is probably better marked, both topographically and by art, than any other battlefield in the world.

There were engaged in the battle about 80,000 men on each side, the Union army having 339 cannon and the Confederates 293. Generals *George Gordon Meade* and *Robert Edward Lee* were the respective commanders, and it was among the most hotly contested battles of the war and the largest in actual numbers engaged. The Union loss was 3072 killed, 14,497 wounded, and 5434 prisoners, a total of 23,003; and the Confederate loss, 2592 killed, 12,709 wounded, and 7467 prisoners, total 23,768.

The long curving ridges and deep intervening valleys of the Allegheny mountain ranges cross Central Pennsylvania, the South Mountain ridge passing to the W. of Gettysburg, with the Cumberland Valley beyond it, having two prominent towns, Chambersburg in Pennsylvania and Hagerstown on the Potomac river, in Maryland. Two parallel ridges border the plain on which Gettysburg stands. The long '*Seminary Ridge*', stretching from N. to S. about a mile to the W. of the town, gets its name from the Lutheran Theological Seminary standing upon it; and the *Cemetery Ridge*, to the S. of the town, which runs up its slopes, has, on its N. flat-topped hill; the village cemetery, wherein the chief grave was that of James Gettys, after whom the town was named. An outlying eminence, known as *Culp's Hill* is farther to the E., making, with *Cemetery Ridge* a formation bent round not unlike a fish-hook, with the cemetery at the bend and *Culp's Hill* at the barb, while down at the S. end of the long straight sbank with the intervening rocky gorge of the '*Devil's Den*', nearly 3 M. away, are two peaks formed of tree-covered crags, known as

† This account of Gettysburg was prepared for *Baedeker's Handbook to the United States* by Mr. Joel Cook, of the 'Philadelphia Public Ledger', who was present at the battle as a special correspondent.

Little Round Top and *Big Round Top*. These long ridges with the intervals and the country around them are the battlefield, a topographical configuration displaying the ground to great advantage, the many monuments marking the respective lines of battle. Comp. Plan.

After their victory at Chancellorsville (p. 366) in May, 1863, the Confederates determined to carry the war to the N. into the enemy's country. Lee gathered nearly 90,000 men at Culpeper (Va.), including J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry force of 10,000 men. The Union army, commanded by General Hooker, was then encamped along the Rappahannock river, opposite *Fredricksburg* (p. 365), 150 M. to the S. of Gettysburg. Lee started to the N. across the *Potomac*, but Hooker did not discover it for some days, and then followed him. The Confederates crossed between June 22nd and June 25th and concentrated at *Hagerstown* (p. 256), in the *Cumberland Valley*, up which they made a rapid march, overrunning the entire country to the *Susquehanna River* (p. 251). Hooker was late in movement and crossed the Potomac to the E. of Lee on June 28th, thus making a northern race, with Lee in advance but on the longer route of the outer circle. There were 10,000 Union troops in the garrison at *Harper's Ferry* (p. 292) on the Potomac, and Hooker asked that they be added to his army; but the government declined, and Hooker immediately resigned his command. He was succeeded by Gen. Meade, who thus on the eve of the battle became the Union commander. This was on June 28th, when Meade was near the Potomac, and Ewell with Lee's advance guard had gone up the Cumberland Valley as far as *Carlisle* (p. 256) and was threatening *Harrisburg* (p. 255). The main body of Confederates lay at *Chambersburg*, with nobody opposing them. Lee, then hearing of the Union pursuit and being far from his base, determined to face about and cripple his pursuers, fixing upon Gettysburg as the point of concentration. He ordered Ewell to march to the S. from Carlisle and the others to the E. from Chambersburg through the mountain-passes. Meade's cavalry advance under Buford reached Gettysburg on June 30th ahead of the Confederates, and Meade's army was then stretched for 60 M. back towards the Potomac. When he heard of Lee's changed tactics, Meade concluded that his extended formation was too risky and decided to concentrate in a strong position upon the *Pipe Creek Hills* in Maryland, about 15 M. to the S. of Gettysburg. Thus the battle began with each army executing a movement for concentration.

The battle opened on July 1st, the Union Cavalry to the W. and N. of Gettysburg becoming engaged with the Confederate advance approaching from the passes through the *South Mountain*. The cavalry was at first victorious but was afterwards overwhelmed by superior numbers, and with their infantry supports under Gen. Reynolds, who was killed, were driven back through Gettysburg to the cemetery and Culp's Hill. These were manned by fresh troops that had come up. Meade was at Pipe Creek, laying out a defensive line, when he heard of Reynolds' death and the defeat, and he sent Hancock forward to take command, who determined that the Cemetery Ridge was the place to give battle. Ewell in the meantime had extended his wing round to the E. of Culp's Hill and held Gettysburg; but active operations were suspended, and both sides spent the night getting their forces up.

The second day opened with the armies confronting each other in line of battle, the Union forces along the Cemetery Ridge, and the Confederates upon the Seminary Ridge to the W. and also stretching round through Gettysburg, to the N. of the Cemetery, 2 M. to the E. along the base of Culp's Hill. In the long intervening valley and upon the ravines and slopes of the Cemetery Ridge and Culp's Hill the main battle was fought. Lee opened the attack by Longstreet advancing against the two Round Tops, but after a bloody struggle the Unionists held them. Sickles, who held the line to the S. of Little Round Top, thought he could improve his position by advancing $\frac{1}{2}$ M. towards Seminary Ridge, thus making a broken Union line with a portion thrust out dangerously. The enemy fell upon Sickles, front and flank, almost overwhelming his line in the 'Peach Orchard' and driving it back to the adjacent 'Wheat Field.' Rein-

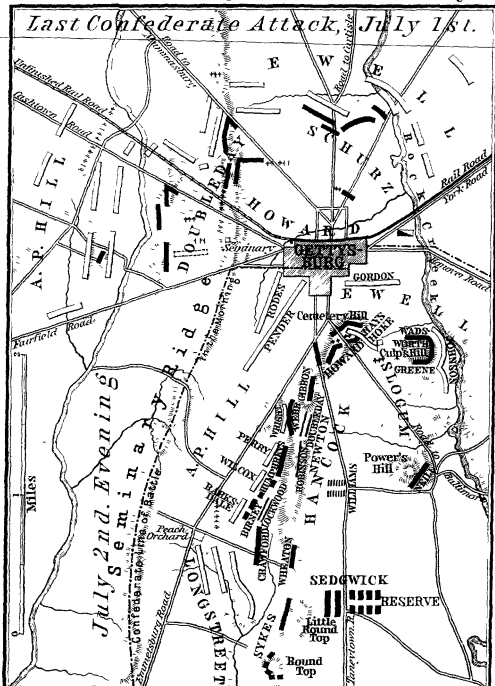
THE COUNTRY

from the Potomac to Harrisburg



GETTYSBURG

Final Attack of the First Day, and Battle of the Second Day.



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Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The first day's battle is represented north of the Fairfield and Hanover roads.
The second day's battle south of the same roads.

■ Union troops □ Confederate troops.

forcements were poured in and there was a hot conflict, Sickles being seriously wounded and his force almost cut to pieces.

Ewell then made a terrific charge from out of Gettysburg upon the Cemetery and Culp's Hill with the 'Louisiana Tigers' and other troops, effecting a lodgement, although the defenders wrought great havoc with their heavy cannonade. ~~The Union guns on Little Round Top having ultimately cleared the 'Wheat Field', the combatants rested; Lee, inspired by his partial successes, determining to renew the attack next morning.~~

On the third and last day Gen. Meade opened the combat by driving Ewell's forces from Culp's Hill early in the morning. Lee did not hear of this, but had an idea that both the Union centre and right wing had been weakened the previous day, and during the night, he planned an attack in front to be aided by a cavalry movement round that wing to assail the rear, thus following up Ewell's supposed advantage. To give Stuart with his cavalry time to get around to the rear, the front attack was not made till afternoon. Each side got cannon in position during the morning, Lee having 120 guns along Seminary Ridge, and Meade 80 in the Cemetery and along a low irregular stone pile, forming a sort of rude wall along the Taneytown road leading to the S. from Gettysburg. About 1 p.m. the Confederates opened fire, and the most terrific artillery duel of the war followed across the intervening valley, six guns being discharged every second. The troops, lying low, suffered little, but several Union guns were dismounted. After two hours' deafening cannonade Lee ordered his grand attack, the celebrated charge by Gen. Pickett, a force of 14,000 men with brigade front advancing across the valley. They had a mile to go, marching swiftly, but before they got halfway across, all the Union guns were trained upon them. The attack was directed at an umbrella-shaped clump of trees, at a low point of the Cemetery Ridge, where the rude stone wall made an angle with its point outside. Hancock commanded this portion of the Union line, and while the grape and canister of the cannonade ploughed furrows through Pickett's ranks, when the column got within 300 yds., Hancock opened musketry fire with terrible effect. Thousands fell, and the brigades broke in disorder, but the advance, headed by Gen. Armistead on foot continued, and about 150 men leaped over the stone piles at the angle to capture the Union guns. Lieut. Cushing, mortally wounded in both thighs, ran his last serviceable gun towards the wall, and shouted to his commander 'Webb, I will give them one more shot'. He fired the gun and died. Armistead put his hand on the cannon, waved his sword and called out, 'give them the cold steel, boys'; then pierced by bullets, he fell dead alongside Cushing. Both lay near the clumps of trees about 30 yds. inside the wall, their corpses marking the farthest point to which Pickett's advance penetrated, where the 'High Water Mark Monument' now marks the top of the flood tide of the rebellion, for afterwards there was a steady ebb. There was a hand to hand conflict, Webb was wounded and also Hancock, and the slaughter was dreadful. The Confederates were overwhelmed, and not one-fourth of the gallant charging column composed of the flower of the Virginia troops escaped, the remnant retreating in disorder. Stuart's cavalry failed to cooperate, having unexpectedly met the Union cavalry about 4 M. to the E. of Gettysburg, and the conflict that ensued prevented their attacking the Union rear. After Pickett's retreat there was a general Union advance which closed the combat. During the night Lee began a retreat, and aided by the heavy rains usually following great battles, the Confederates next day withdrew through the mountain-passes towards Hagerstown, and afterwards escaped across the Potomac. The day of Lee's retreat Vicksburg surrendered to Gen. Grant (see p. 359) and these two great events were the beginning of the Confederacy's downfall.

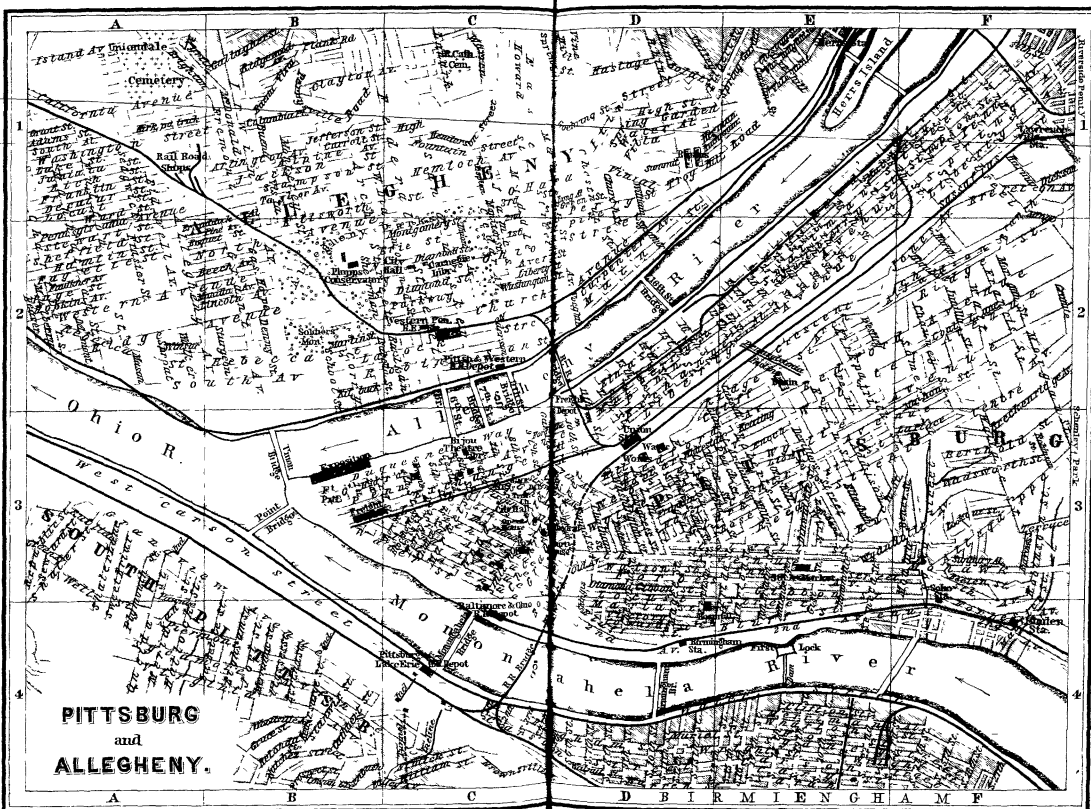
This battlefield is now covered with monuments and marking posts designating the positions of the opposing armies. Its survey is best begun by a tour to the N. and W. of the town, the scene of the first day's fight. The more interesting tour, however, is to the S. from Gettysburg. Ascending Cemetery Hill we pass by the roadside the house of Jenny Wade, the only woman killed in the battle, accidentally shot while baking bread.

The rounded Cemetery Hill is a strong and elevated position bearing many monuments, and here, alongside the little village-graveyard, the Government has a National Cemetery of 17 acres, where 3572 soldiers are buried, over 1000 being the unknown dead. A magnificent battle monument rises above them, surmounted by a statue of Liberty, and having figures of War, History, Peace, and Plenty at the base of the shaft. This charming spot was the centre of the Union line, then a rough, rocky hill. This cemetery was dedicated on Nov. 19th, 1863, Edward Everett delivering the oration; the monument was dedicated on July 1st, 1869. The cemetery cost \$ 150,000. At the ceremony of its dedication President Lincoln was present, and made the famous 'twenty line address', which is regarded as the most immortal utterance of the martyr. The *Westminster Review* described it as an oration having but one equal, in that pronounced upon those who fell during the first year of the Peloponnesian War, and as being its superior, because 'natural, fuller of feeling, more touching and pathetic, and we know with an absolute certainty that it was really delivered'. The President, when requested to say a few words by way of dedication, drew from his pocket a crumpled piece of paper, on which he had written some notes, and spoke as follows:—

'Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon 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 are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of 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 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 that they 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 honoured dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain—that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

From the cemetery the Lutheran seminary is seen a mile across the valley, the most conspicuous landmark of the Confederate line. Culp's Hill is to the S.E., strewn with boulders and timber-covered, the trees still showing marks of the fighting. The Emmettsburg road goes down the valley, gradually diverging from the Union line and crossing the fields that were the battle-ground on the 2nd and 3rd days. Many monuments line the road, some of great merit, and it leads to the 'Peach Orchard', where the line bends sharply back. Peach-trees are constantly replanted here as the old ones fall. The 'wheat-field' alongside is now a meadow; and beyond we go down among the crags and boulders of the 'Devil's Den', a ravine through which flows a stream coming from the orchard and wheat-field and separating them from the rocky 'Round Tops', the beetling sandstone crags of 'Little Round Top' rising high above the ravine. The sloping fields along the stream above the Den are known as the 'Valley of Death'. Many monuments among these rocks have been made with the boulders that are so numerous. 'Big Round Top' beyond is mounted by a toilsome path, and an Observatory on the summit gives a good view over the surrounding country and almost the entire battlefield. The summit, more than 3 M. to the S. of Gettysburg, has tall timber, preserved as in the battle. Cannon surmount the 'Round Tops' representing the batteries there during the battle. To the W., across the valley, is the long fringe of timber that masked the Confederate position on Seminary Ridge. A picnic ground has been located alongside the 'Round Tops', with access by railway; and large parties frequently visit this





**PITTSBURG
and
ALLEGHENY.**

spot during the tourist-season. The lines of breastworks are retained, and not far away, upon the lower ground, are preserved the stone walls and the little umbrella shaped grove of trees mentioned at p. 261. The 20th Massachusetts Regiment have brought hither a huge conglomerate boulder from their New England home and set it up as their monument. Their colonel, Paul Revere, was killed in the battle. Crossing the valley, the tourist returns to the N. along the Confederate line, where, however, there was no fighting until the scene of the first day's conflict is reached, to the W. of Gettysburg. Here a plain granite stone marks where Reynolds fell, just within a grove of trees. Reynolds, from his untimely death, is regarded as the Northern hero of the battle, as Armistead was the Southern. Near by the 'Massachusetts Colour-bearer' holds aloft the flag of the 13th Mass. Regiment, standing upon a slope alongside the railway, this striking monument marking the spot where he fell at the opening of the battle.

39. Pittsburg. †

Hotels. LINCOLN (Pl. h; C, 3), 423 Penn. Ave., from \$3, R. from \$1½; HENRY (Pl. i; C, 3), 415 Fifth Ave., R. from \$1½; SCHENLEY, a large new house near Schenley Park (beyond Pl. F, 3), about 2 M. from the centre of the city, from \$3½, R. from \$1½; MONONGAHELA (Pl. a; C, 3), pleasantly situated at the river-end of Smithfield St., well spoken of, \$3-6; ANDERSON (Pl. b; C, 3), centrally situated but somewhat noisy, \$3-5; *DUQUESNE (Pl. c; C, 3), Smithfield St., R. from \$1½; NEWELL'S, 99 Fifth Ave.; VICTORIA (Pl. d; C, 3), R. from \$1, well spoken of; CENTRAL (Pl. e; C, 3), \$2-2½; ST. CHARLES (Pl. f; C, 3), SEVENTH AVENUE (Pl. g; D, 3), ARLINGTON (6th St.), \$2-3.

Restaurants. **Hotel Duquesne*, *Hotel Victoria* (see above); *Hagan*, 607 Smithfield St.; *Newell*, 99 Fifth Ave.; *Reineman*, 505 Wood St., for men.

Railway Stations. The chief are the *Union Depot* (Pl. D, 3), of the P. R. R., for trains to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, etc., and the *Monongahela Station* (Pl. C, 4), for the B. & O. lines.

Tramways (electric) run through the chief streets and to the suburbs. — **Inclined Railways** (10 in all), a characteristic feature of Pittsburg, lead to various points on the enclosing hills.

Post Office (Pl. C, 3), Smithfield St., cor. 4th Ave.

Pittsburg (745 ft.), the second city of Pennsylvania and one of the chief industrial centres of the United States, occupies the tongue of land between the *Monongahela* and the *Allegheny*, which here unite to form the *Ohio*, and also a strip of land on the S. side of the *Monongahela*. The sister city of *Allegheny* lies on the N. bank of the *Allegheny* and extends down to the *Ohio*. Pop. (1890) of Pittsburg 238,617, of Allegheny City 105,387. For all practical purposes the two cities may be regarded as one (like Manchester and Salford), though they have separate municipal governments. The point of the tongue is quite flat, and also the immediate river-banks; but the tongue rises rapidly towards its root, and there are only narrow strips of level ground between the rivers and the abrupt heights on the S. side of the *Monongahela* and the N. side of the *Allegheny*. The residential quarters are mainly on the highlands of Pittsburg to the E. and those of Allegheny to the N. The rest of the delta and

† Pittsburg itself keeps *Eastern Time*, but trains starting here for the W. do so on *Central Time* (see p. xviii). Thus a train timed to start for Chicago at 11 p.m. starts at midnight by the clocks in the hotels.