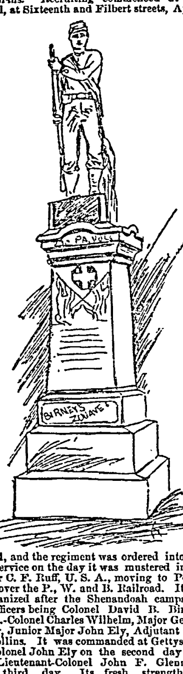
wheat field, a position of great natural strength, was gallantly carried. The regiment lost half its men in that conflict. Quartermaster Sergeant went into the fight, though not yet mustered in, and was killed. Wounded Lieutenant Putnam gave a rebel his watch to lift him into the shade. Captain Campbell's sword was seized by a rebel as he fell. Lying still the captain told the rebel he needed it, and when the rebels were driven back he got away. The 140th fought its last battle at Farnville, April 7, two days before Lee's surrender. Lieutenant-Colonel John Frazer was made colonel July 4, at Gettysburg. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Rodgers and Adjutant W. S. Shallenberger were captured there July 2.

At 1.30 P. M., in the court house, the annual reunion of the 147th Pennsylvania Volunteers Regimental Association will be held. The annual oration will be delivered by Rev. J. H. Boatman, after which the regiment will proceed to "the Loop," where their monument, erected to the memory of the 241 comrades, is located. J. H. Short will unveil the monument, Hon. W. S. Shallenberger will deliver the address detailing the history of the part taken in the battle by the regiment, Chaplain John Lynn Milligan will offer the dedicatory prayer, Comrade D. M. Fry will transfer the monument to the care of the Memorial Association, after which the benediction will be pronounced by Rev. J. A. Wright.

Lay Down Under the Fire.

The 23d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was partly the 1st Regiment, 3d Brigade, 1st division of militia, composed entirely of Philadelphians. Recruiting commenced at the arsenal, at Sixteenth and Filbert streets, April



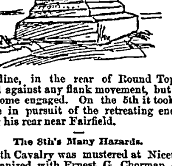
18, '61, and the regiment was ordered into active service on the day it was mustered in by Major C. F. Ruff, U. S. A., moving to Perryville over the P., W. and B. Railroad. It was reorganized after the Shenandoah campaign, the officers being Colonel David B. Birney, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wilhelm, Major Geo. C. Spear, Junior Major John Ely, Adjutant Jas. E. Collins. It was commanded at Gettysburg by Colonel John Ely on the second day and by Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Glenn on the third day. Its fresh strength in reinforcement of the 5th Corps drove the enemy back on the 2d. Colonel Glenn was ordered at 10 A. M. on the 3d to advance skirmishers to test the lull in the enemy's firing. At fifteen paces advance they were met by a terrific fire and compelled to lie down under protection of the line occupying the works. Later in the day the regiment was ordered to reinforce the left centre, in doing which it crossed the open plane under the heaviest artillery fire ever known, and lost 2 officers and 22 men. Its service expired a short time after Sheridan took command in the Shenandoah Valley, and it was mustered out at Philadelphia, September 8.

Battery C in the Orchard.

The troops for Battery C were recruited at Pittsburg by Captain James Thompson. It was brought into position at the angle of Sickles's line in the peach orchard on the Emmittsburg pike, two guns facing west, 4 south, and for the space of an hour was desperately engaged with the enemy's infantry and artillery. Here it was that the Union infantry was driven back, leaving the battery without support and one gun in the hands of the enemy, which, however, was soon recaptured in a gallant Union rally.

How the 119th Was Engaged.

The 119th, under command of Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker, was massed on the second day in the rear of the 5th Corps. On the extreme left



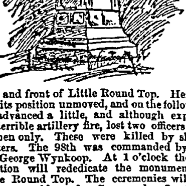
of the line, in the rear of Round Top, it guarded against any flank movement, but did not become engaged. On the 5th it took the advance in pursuit of the retreating enemy, striking his rear near Fairfield.

The 8th's Many Hazards.

The 8th Cavalry was mustered at Nicetown and organized with Ernest G. Chorman, colonel; Amos E. Griffiths, lieutenant-colonel; Albert J. Enos, major. The 8th was not engaged at Gettysburg, though on the ground. It was the 8th, under Major Keenan, which charged the rebels in the woods at Chancellorsville and held them at bay "at all hazards," as the orders were, until the Union batteries could be placed in position. The 8th was congratulated for many equally hazardous feat and was mustered out of service at Richmond, August, 1865.

Where the 98th Stood.

On the evening of the 1st of July the 98th, in response to urgent calls, commenced a forced march from Manchester to Gettysburg, where it took position on the low wooded hillock to the



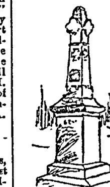
right and front of Little Round Top. Here it held its position unmoved, and on the following day advanced a little, and although exposed to a terrible artillery fire, lost two officers and ten men only. These were killed by sharpshooters. The 98th was commanded by Lt.-Col. George Wynkoop. At 1 o'clock the association will rededicate the monument on Little Round Top. The ceremonies will include an address by Commander Jacob A. Schmid.

They Turned the Gun Upon Them.

Colonel R. Penn Smith led the 71st on the second day, when a body of rebels advanced upon the left of Cemetery Hill under the protection of a clump of trees and seized a brass piece from which the cannoneers had been driven. He charged the rebels, captured the gun with 100 of the enemy, and as their broken ranks were falling back turned the cannon upon them. On the 3d this regiment occupied a position in the line which was swept by an artillery fire rarely exceeded in the world's battles. Men, horses and limbers were hurled together in confusion, and in the following grand infantry charge this regiment maintained its most critical position in the line.

The 62d in the Wheat.

At sundown of July 1 the 62d left Middleburg in all possible dispatch for Gettysburg, where it was determined to concentrate for a decisive fight. Moving up the Baltimore pike until it crossed Rock creek, the division was posted to the left of the road and in the rear of Cemetery Hill. The heaviest part of the 62d's fighting occurred in the wheat field, surrounded by the woods, which seemed to be swarming with the enemy, and every avenue of escape was cut off. The loss in the 62d was very heavy. Col. Sweitzer was wounded and had his horse killed under him. Major Lowry, Captains Edwin H. Little and James Brown and Lieutenants Scott C. McDowell, Josiah P. Mouck and Patrick Morris were among the killed. Many of the men were bayonetted, Colonel Jeffords, of the 4th Michigan, dying on the following morning of a bayonet wound. By order of General Sykes the division was posted during the night along the stone wall at the foot of the hill to the right of Little Round Top, where it remained until the close of the battle. As it marched away from Gettysburg the regiment could but muster about 90 men.



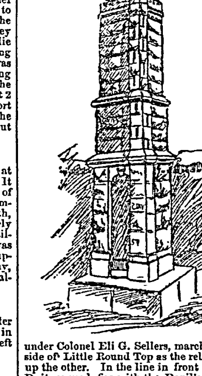
The dedication programme will include: prayer, Rev. Daniel Swigart, Company D; history of monument, Captain William Kennedy; memorial address, "The 62d at Gettysburg," Commander W. J. Patterson; "Historical review of the Regiment", H. H. Snyder, Company M.

The 67th's Work Elsewhere.

The 67th's brilliant career in the war did not include the battle of Gettysburg. The regiment was recruited by John F. Staunton, of Philadelphia. Lieutenant-Colonel, Horace B. Burnham; Major, Harry White; Adjutant, Thomas F. Parker. One of the most notable campaigns in which the 67th took part was that of General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley, the command then having fallen to Adjutant John F. Young. The 67th participated in the rout of Early from his supposedly impregnable position at Fisher's Hill, and pushed on with Sheridan's army with untiring zeal. The lines of the two armies were frequently in sight of each other, and from every hill top the enemy's trains could be seen winding along the road. Just before Harrisburg was reached his rear guard was saved from capture only by nightfall. Next morning's dawn found the 67th in position on the skirmish line, and the whole army advanced, but Early's fragmentary forces had scattered into the Luray Valley. The regiment remained in the valley until the close of the year, when it went to rejoin the army in front of Petersburg, and was in the final campaign at Appomattox. After Lee's surrender it marched to Danville against Johnston, whose prompt capitulation enabled it return to Washington, where it was mustered out July 14, 1865.

Fighting Devil's Den Sharpshooters.

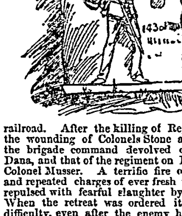
The 91st left Hanover for Gettysburg at 8 o'clock in the evening, July 1, and arriving upon the ground was thrown into position on the right of the line of battle. The regiment,



under Colonel Eli G. Sellers, marched up one side of Little Round Top as the rebels charged up the other. In the line in front of Battery D it opened fire with the Devil's Den sharpshooters, who busily picked off the gunners, killing General Weed and Captain Haslet. During the night the men built stone walls for protection.

About the First in the Fight.

The 143d had bivouacked on the night of the 30th on Marsh creek, four miles from Gettysburg, and was the first to meet the enemy next day, after Buford's cavalry engaged the enemy's advance. The 143d formed on the



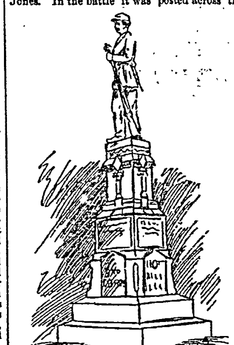
railroad. After the killing of Reynolds and the wounding of Colonels Stone and Wister, the brigade command devolved on Colonel Dana, and that of the regiment on Lieutenant-Colonel Musser. A terrific fire of infantry, and repeated charges of ever fresh troops were repulsed with fearful slaughter by the 143d. When the retreat was ordered it was with difficulty, even after the enemy had flanked the position, that the men of the 143d could be induced to face to the rear. This regiment was prominent in the complete repulse of the enemy from Cemetery Hill.

Lost Seventy Per Cent. of Its Men.

The 141st reached Gettysburg coming from Emmittsburg July 1 after dark, and on the 2d took position on the Emmittsburg pike to the right of the peach orchard, where it was engaged in support of batteries. The angle formed in Sickles's line at this point was the most exposed part of the field. Save for a shielding cut in the road leading out to Round Top the regiment would have been annihilated by the enemy's terrific artillery fire. At length the infantry advanced. It had reached the fence skirting the peach orchard on the south, counting on the easy capture of the Union guns when the 141st, which had lain concealed from view, leaped the wall, dashed upon the bewildered foe and held an advanced position while the horseless guns could be dragged to a place of safety. Here in the repeated overwhelming attacks the 141st, though fearfully torn, maintained a bold front and lost 70 per cent. of its men. The beloved Major Spaulding was killed and all the captains but Captain Horton. The latter remained on the field, though wounded. Gen. Henry J. Madill, colonel in command in the conflict, will deliver the oration at the monument.

One-third Killed or Wounded.

The 110th moved into the Gettysburg campaign under Lieutenant-Colonel David M. Jones. In the battle it was posted across the



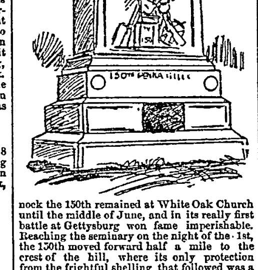
brow of a rocky wooded eminence to the left of and parallel with the Emmittsburg pike. Time and again the desperate rebel horde was swept back by the 110th. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones here lost a leg and one-third of the regiment were either killed or wounded.

Where the 81st Fought.

On the 1st of July, as the 81st was on its way to Gettysburg, an escort of cavalry was met bearing the body of General Reynolds, who had fallen that morning. At evening the regiment arrived upon the field and was posted two miles in the rear of the town. On the 2d it moved to a position in the cemetery. At 11 o'clock in the morning it was ordered forward to the brick kiln near the Emmittsburg road. It saw the hardest of the fighting in the wheat field and in the rocky and wooded eminence beyond, where the ground was disputed with stubbornness rarely equaled.

The 150th's Imperishable Fame.

The 150th Bucktail Regiment was recruited in Philadelphia, Crawford, Union and McKean counties. After crossing the Rappahan-



nock the 150th remained at White Oak Church until the middle of June, and in its really first battle at Gettysburg won fame imperishable. Reaching the seminary on the night of the 1st, the 150th moved forward half a mile to the crest of the hill, where its only protection from the frightful shelling that followed was a light fence. Colonel Wistar took wounded Colonel Stone's place in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Huidekoper then commanded the 150th. The enemy advanced within fifty yards, when he stopped and continued firing. Then a new line was seen approaching from the west. A charge was necessary to free the brigade from the first column and prepare for the second. The first line was driven off in confusion and the colors of the 149th were recaptured. Colonel Wistar was wounded in the face, Colonel Huidekoper losing his arm, Adjutant Ashhurst in the shoulder, Lieutenant Perkins in the thigh and Lieutenant Chancellor had his leg torn off. The retreat began soon after and in Gettysburg the colors of the 150th, afterward found in Jeff Davis's baggage, were captured, Corporal Gutelius being shot down with them in his arms.

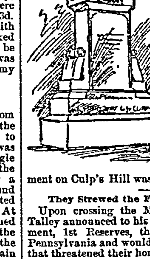
The dedication ceremonies of the 150th, at 10 o'clock, will consist of prayer, Rev. H. M. Kieffer, D. D.; preliminary address, Brevet-Brigadier-General Langhorne Wister; "The 150th in the Battle of Gettysburg," Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Chamberlain; "Organization of the Bucktail Brigade," Sergeant William R. Ramsey, Company F.; benediction, Rev. J. A. Humes, Company H.

Down at Deardorf Farm.

The 16th Cavalry, from interior western counties, was in Gregg's Brigade at Gettysburg on the extreme right of the Union army guarding the approaches in that quarter. On the 5th it was put in motion in pursuit of the enemy and captured many prisoners. It was under command of Captain John K. Robinson in the Gettysburg campaign. Beginning with a severe battle at Brandy Station, they marched northward May 13, and after passing Aldie on the 18th the regiment was in advance of General Pleasanton's corps and constantly engaged. On the 19th the regiment's ammunition was exhausted. It was led to the attack, dismounted and drove the enemy from well-protected positions, losing one killed and ten wounded. In the fights of the following few days the enemy was driven into the Blue Ridge. The 16th's monument is on the line occupied on the 3d on "Deardorf Farm," at the junction of the roads, about 200 yards from the farm buildings.

The programme of the 16th Cavalry at 1.30 o'clock P. M. will include: Prayer, Lieutenand Norman Ball; "The Absent," W. A. McDowell; sketch of regiment, T. D. Garman. Evening—"Campfire," President J. L. Gregg; "Our Regiment," Adjutant Cormany; "Camp Life," Captain Charles H. Miller, Assistant Adjutant General.

The 82d Dedicated Last Year.

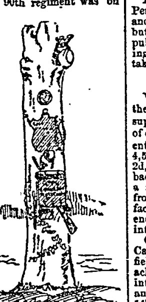


The 82d Regiment was composed of nine companies from Philadelphia and one from Pittsburg. Colonels, David H. Williams, Isaac C. Bassett; Lieutenant-Colonels Frank Vallee, John M. Wetherill, James R. Neiler; Major, William Clark; Adjutants, Matthew C. Grier, Owen Tompkins, B. Theo. Northup. On September 12 the president, Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Wetherill, will read an account of the ceremonies by which their regimental monument on Culp's Hill was dedicated last year.

They Strewed the Field With Rebels.

Upon crossing the Maryland line Colonel Talley announced to his men, of the 30th Regiment, 1st Reserves, that they had entered Pennsylvania and would soon meet the enemy that threatened their homes and families. He knew his gallant men would not rest until the invaders were driven from their State. The caps of the greatly fatigued men flew up in the air, swords were brandished and they shouted forth national songs. On the 2d, on the right of Little Round Top, their determined charges drove the enemy back upon his reserves and strewed the field with rebel dead. Colonel Talley commanded the brilliant movement of the 3d, driving the enemy in confusion, capturing 100 prisoners and numerous stands of arms.

The 90th at Gettysburg.



The position of the 90th regiment was on the new line to the left of the Taneytown road, facing the Emmittsburg pike, where slight breastworks were thrown up. Upon reaching this position Colonel Lyle was ordered to assume command of the 1st Brigade, Major Sellers taking command of the regiment in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Leech on account of sickness. The 90th entered the battle with 191 men and lost in killed, wounded and missing, 100. Chaplain Horatio S. Howell was among the killed, falling in the retreat through the town on the evening of the first day. Captains J. T. Durang and W. P. Davis and Adjutant D. P. Weaver were among the wounded, and Lieutenant E. J. Gorgas was taken prisoner. From Cold Harbor, where the regiment arrived on the 6th of June, until the 16th, when it crossed the James and joined in the operations before Petersburg, it was kept constantly employed in marching and intrenching, upon the right flank of the army, as it moved forward. In the following operations at Yellow Tavern on the Weldon Railroad, the brigade was formed in line of battle at noon, July 18, on the right of the road facing a wood, through which it advanced. The enemy was found in force, but after receiving several volleys and finding the left flank exposed, a retrograde movement was ordered. In executing this Lieutenant John T. Reilly and a number of men were captured.

The dedication of "Boulder" Monument, to mark the position of the 90th Regiment on the afternoon of July 2, '63, on Hancock avenue, half way between Cemetery Hill and Round Top, will include: Invocation, Rev. Dr. William Aikman; presentation of memorial to the Battlefield Association, Chairman Comrade Hillary Beyer; unveiling, Thomas E. Berger; acceptance on behalf of Battlefield Association, John M. Krauth, Esq., of Gettysburg; poem, composed and dedicated to the 90th Regiment, by Florence McCurdy, read by Rev. J. K. Demarest; dedicatory address, A. J. Sellers, president of the association.

The 1st Cavalry Regiment.

The 1st Cavalry was composed of men from the rural districts, who were skillful riders and accustomed to the care of horses. The first companies assembled at Camp Curtin, chose Captain Hastings, of the regular army, colonel, but failing to secure enough for a regiment, he declined. Then, after a junction with a part of a Pittsburg regiment, they were commanded by George D. Bayard, of the 4th Regular Cavalry. At Gettysburg the First was detailed for duty at General Meade's headquarters. It took part in the brilliant victories of General Pleasanton over Stuart. Colonel John P. Taylor commanded it in a desperate encounter at Brandy Station, capturing Stuart's adjutant-general at the Barbour House. It was engaged in Sheridan's grand raid upon Richmond and in the last battle at Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad. The veterans and recruits, 401 in number, organized a battalion of four companies, and were subsequently consolidated with the 6th and 17th Cavalry, forming the 2d Provisional Cavalry.

The regiment will assemble at its headquarters in Gettysburg at 9 A. M. and proceed in a body to the point on the battlefield designated for the location of its monument, where a historical address will be delivered by Adjutant William Penn Lloyd and a poem read by Dr. G. B. Hotchkin, regimental surgeon. The regiment will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel David Gardner.

Captured a Whole Brigade.

A forced march of 32 miles in one day brought the 88th to Gettysburg, under command of Major Benezet F. Foust. It went into position on a ridge beyond the railroad cut, where it was attacked immediately on the left flank. Heavy volleys of musketry were exchanged for two hours when the brigade charged upon the enemy in the hollow, and captured nearly a whole brigade of prisoners. The regiment ran out of ammunition in the

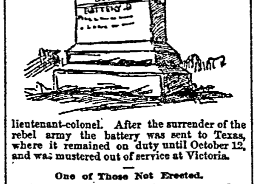
second attack and was driven back through the town to Cemetery Ridge. On the afternoon of the 3d it was led across the cemetery under the terrible cannonade by Captain Whiteside, Major Foust having been wounded.

At noon the regiment will assemble at the diamond, march to Reynolds avenue and formally dedicate the elegant trophy erected on the ground which the command so obstinately defended on July 1. Commander Clark will preside, Rev. J. L. Demorest will offer the dedicatory prayer and Colonel George E. Wagner will deliver the oration. The granite trophy is a handsome and suitable emblem to mark the place where so many men of the regiment were killed and wounded in the desperate, but hopeless combat at this point on the opening day of the great battle.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies Historian John D. Vautier will conduct the party over the field of the first day's battle and explain the position of the contending forces.

Muehler's Battery B.

Independent Battery B was recruited with the 77th Regiment in Erie by Captain Charles F. Muehler. Captain Housum, who recruited one company in Franklin county, was made



lieutenant-colonel. After the surrender of the rebel army the battery was sent to Texas, where it remained on duty until October 12, and was mustered out of service at Victoria.

One of Those Not Erected.

The 3d Regiment Cavalry was composed of independent volunteer companies existing before the war and for others that responded to the first call for troops. It was ordered from Camp Curtin to Baltimore April, '61, came back to York, proceeded May 27 to join the 2d Brigade, 2d Division. It was mustered out July 29. The officers were Colonel, Francis P. Minier; Lieutenant-Colonel, John M. Power; Major, Oliver M. Irvine; Adjutant, James C. Noon.

The monument to be erected by the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry has not been completed and will not be dedicated until October next, but a regimental reunion will be held in the public school house at Gettysburg on the evening of September 11, and the survivors will take part in the parade on the 12th.

It Was in the Brilliant Raid.

William B. Mann's regiment, the 31st, and the 2d Reserve, recruited in Philadelphia, was supplied with flannel shirts and other articles of clothing by the congregations of the different churches, Old Christ Church contributing 4,500. This regiment reached the front on the 2d, in a crisis, when the 3d Corps was falling back before the enemy, and, with a shout and a solid volley, crossed the marshy space in front of Little Round Top, cleared the rocky face of the slope beyond, and answered the enemy's last desperate rally by driving him into the woods.

On the afternoon of the 3d the 31st was in McCandless's brilliant raid, crossed the wheat field, through the woods and up over the steep aclivity on the opposite side, drove the enemy into confusion, captured 6,000 stand of arms and 300 prisoners. The regiment lost 40 of its 147 men. It was led by Captain Smith.

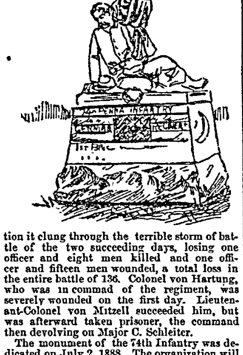
The Monument of the 2d Cavalry.

The survivors of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, which served at General Meade's headquarters during the battle of Gettysburg, will dedicate their monument at 2 P. M. They will meet

at 1 P. M. at the court house and proceed to the monument. Captain Albert N. Seip, president of the Regimental Association, will turn the monument over to John M. Krauth, Esq., who will accept it for the Battlefield Memorial Association. An address on the operations of the regiment in that battle will be given by J. J. Galbraith, of Company M, Secretary of the Regimental Organization. A poem from Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, of New London, Connecticut, written expressly for this dedication and entitled "Battle Days," will be read.

Where the Storm Was Terrible.

On the 2d the 74th Regiment was posted in front of the batteries in the cemetery. Here it was joined by the men who had been sent on picket on the previous night, and to this posi-



tion it clung through the terrible storm of battle of the two succeeding days, losing one officer and eight men killed and one officer and fifteen men wounded, a total loss in the entire battle of 136. Colonel von Hartung, who was in commad of the regiment, was severely wounded on the first day. Lieutenant-Colonel von Mitzell succeeded him, but was afterward taken prisoner, the command then devolving on Major C. Schleiter.

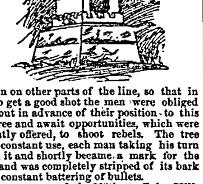
The monument of the 74th Infantry was dedicated on July 2, 1888. The organization will march to the monument, the president of the association will make an address, as will also Colonel A. von Hartung.

A Volley With Buckshot.

The 11th Reserves came into range of the enemy's musketry in the front of Little Round Top on the 2d, where it maintained its position without returning the fire until the enemy was within easy range. Then, with their smooth bore muskets loaded with buckshot, they gave the enemy a terrible volley, following it up with a furious charge which swept him down over the plain to the stone wall. The loss in this engagement was 3 killed and 38 wounded, among the latter being Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel S. Porter.

The 109th's Famous Tree.

A famous tree stands on the battlefield of Gettysburg, behind which the 109th Regiment did some of its most effective fighting. The ground in front of Company A was more slop-



ing than on other parts of the line, so that in order to get a good shot the men were obliged to run out in advance of their position to this large tree and await opportunities, which were constantly offered, to shoot rebels. The tree was in constant use, each man taking his turn behind it and shortly became a mark for the rebels and was completely stripped of its bark by the constant battering of bullets.

The programme of the 109th on Culps Hill, Gettysburg, will be: Prayer, by Comrade I. Newton Ritner; remarks, by Comrade George W. Clark; "History of Memorial Committee," Thomas E. Lewis; oration, Major M. Veale.

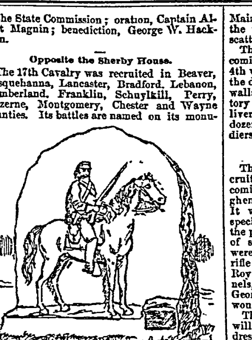
The 99th's Veterans.

Marching, Napoleon-like, to the sound of the cannon, contrary to orders, the 99th found itself, on July 2, in the open field, facing the Devil's Den. While forming, Major Moore was carried off wounded from the field, and Captain Peter Fritz, Jr., commanded. The battle storm burst upon them shortly past 2 P. M. with unparalleled fury, but the regiment held its position unflinchingly behind its eighteen-inch breast work until 4 P. M., when relieved, and left half its men upon the field. On the 3d Major John W. Moore was again in command, and the 99th was moved to support the 2d Corps. The regiment in the pursuit prepared to give battle at Funkstown on the 12th, when Lee escaped across the river.

The 99th Veteran Volunteers' programme will include: Prayer, George W. Hackman, Sergeant Company B, 99th P. V.; Report of Committee on Monument, Colonel W. M. Worrall; unveiling of the monument, Miss Chantilly Setley; presentation of the monument to the State Commission, Brevet Brigadier-General Peter Fritz; reception, Colonel John P. Nicholson of the State Commission; oration, Captain Albert Magnin; benediction, George W. Hackman.

Opposite the Sherby House.

The 17th Cavalry was recruited in Beaver, Susquehanna, Lancaster, Bradford, Lebanon, Cumberland, Franklin, Schuylkill, Perry, Luzerne, Montgomery, Chester and Wayne counties. Its battles are named on its monu-



ment, located at the junction of Mummasburg road and Buford avenue, a position which it held from 5 o'clock on the 1st until the arrival of the 1st Corps troops. The brigade then moved to the right, covering the roads to Carlisle and Harrisburg, and holding the enemy in check until relieved by troops of the 11th Corps. It then took position on the right flank of the infantry and later aided in covering the retreat of the 11th Corps to Cemetery Hill, where it went into position with the division on the left of the army.

The ceremonies on the field at 11 o'clock A. M. will include: music, Methodist church of Gettysburg choir; prayer, Rev. H. A. Wheeler; oration, Colonel Theodore W. Bean; bugle calls, A. Donaberger; benediction, Rev. H. A. Wheeler.

They Had No Breastworks.

The 72d was only slightly engaged on the 2d at Gettysburg, on the 3d was fearfully exposed, for though in second line of battle and somewhat sheltered by the crest, yet the solid shots and shells made sad havoc in their ranks, neither of the lines at this point being fortified. The troops had occupied this position nearly forty hours before the cannonade opened, and the want of fortifications has been credited to culpable negligence. Their dedicatory services will be held at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th inst, Captain Wm. W. Ker being the orator on the occasion. The monument is not yet erected, the position of it still being in litigation, but they will temporarily erect the statue, that of a Zouave with clubbed musket, on the contested ground or on a plot that they have purchased.

It Was in the Artillery Duel.

The troops composing the 142d Regiment rendezvoused at Camp Curtin August, 1862, where they were mustered into service, and on September 2 effected a regimental organization. Early in October it reported to General Meade and was assigned to the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Albert L. Magilton. It marched to Brooks Station on the Acquia Creek Railroad. On December 9 they joined in the several movements of the army to cross the Rappahannock and offer battle. Colonel Cummins, who had been at the Washington Hospital, arrived on the field in the nick of time to take command in the battle which followed. There in an exposed position the regiment held its stand until 250 of its 550 men were shot down. Its next important work began with the march which ended at Gettysburg, where it was formed to the left of the wood, where Reynolds fell. The regiment held the right of the First Brigade's position on the first day when driven back. Colonel Cummins was there mortally wounded. Near him fell Acting Adjutant-Lieutenant Tucker.

On the third day the regiment was exposed in the terrible afternoon artillery duel. The loss of the regiment at Gettysburg was 15 killed, 126 wounded and 84 missing. Among the killed were Colonel Cummins, Captain Flagg, Lieutenants Andrew Gregg Tucker and Edward Hurst. About Christmas the 142d was consolidated with Stone's brigade and the following May moved into the Wilderness campaign.

In the morning the regiment will form in the square near the McClellan House, under command of Colonel H. N. Warren, and march to the site of the monument, on Reynolds avenue. The dedicatory services will consist of prayer, by Judge O. P. Shaver; historical address, by Colonel H. N. Warren, and brief remarks by the veterans. The regiment will then march to the grove, near the seminary, and hold a reunion.

The 96th's Position.

The 96th went into the Gettysburg battles carrying the beautiful silk flag presented by friends of the Schuylkill Valley while at Stafford Heights a few weeks before. On June 13 it was withdrawn from picket duty along the

Potomac and started on the march that opened the Gettysburg campaign. The movement continued with only short intervals of rest until on the afternoon of July 2, when at a moment of great peril in the battle as the veterans of Longstreet massed upon the extreme left were doubling up and driving the corps of Sickles, the 96th arrived upon the field, footsore and weary. With scarcely a moment's rest they were pushed forward on the right of the road leading out to the peach orchard to a slight elevation on the right, and in front of Little Round Top, and took a position behind a fence which they held until the close of the battle, with slight loss. The 96th was then under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Lessig. On the 5th they were in pursuit of the enemy, capturing prisoners at every turn.

This will be the programme followed at the 96th's dedication: Addresses—"The 96th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers," Col. Henry Royer; "How and when the regiment reached the field and the part it took in the battle," Capt. John T. Boyle; "History of the Testimonial," Major Levi Huber.

In Front of Weikert's House.

The 102d Regiment, though on the field of Gettysburg, was not engaged. It was recruited at Pittsburg by Colonel Thomas A. Rowley. Joseph M. Kinkead was lieutenant-

colonel; John Poland, major; Joseph Browne, adjutant.

The 102d was praised by General Wheaton for especial gallantry at Chancellorsville. Its position in Wheaton's brigade at Gettysburg was on commanding ground to the right and front of Little Round Top along a by-road and just in front of Weikert's house.

The 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The 4th Cavalry, under command of George H. Covode, was engaged in the vigorous pursuit of Lee's army, supporting a battery which was served with remarkable precision, hastily driving the rebel guns from successive positions assumed. Once the squadron of the 1st Maine was driven back, closely followed by the rebel cavalry. The 4th dashed forward, scattering and turning back the enemy.

They drove the rebels half a mile, when, coming upon two of their fresh regiments, the 4th was in turn driven till a sharp fire from the dismounted men, under cover of the stone walls, checked further pursuit. The dedicatory address at the 4th monument will be delivered by W. E. Doster, and there will be a dozen other brief addresses by prominent soldiers.

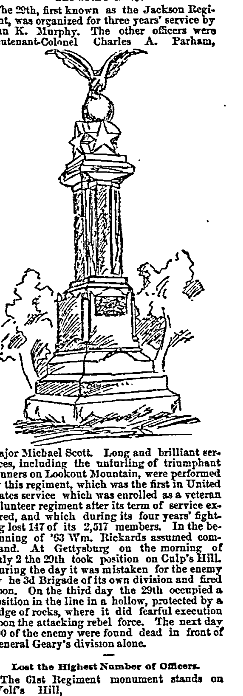
The Bucktail Regiment.

The 149th, the Bucktail Regiment, was recruited from the counties of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Clearfield, Clarion, Lebanon, Allegheny, Luzerne, Mifflin and Huntingdon. It was organized by Major Stone under special orders from the War Department for the purpose of increasing the valuable service of skirmishers and sharpshooters. The men were of hardy habits, skilled in the use of the rifle and wore the bucktail. Its colonels were Roy Stone and John Irwin; lieutenant-colonels, Walton Dwight and James Glenn; major, George W. Speer. Stone and Dwight were wounded at Gettysburg July 1.

The programme of exercises at the monument will consist of prayer by the chaplain, an address by Captain J. C. Johnson, an original poem by David Allen, an historical address by General E. S. Osborne, "America" sung by the regiment, the dedication of the monument by Judge J. F. Slagle, followed by the Doxology and Benediction.

The 29th's Glory.

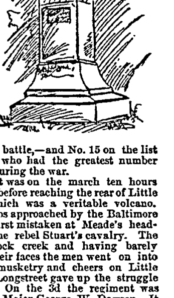
The 29th, first known as the Jackson Regiment, was organized for three years' service by John K. Murphy. The other officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Parham,



Major Michael Scott. Long and brilliant services, including the unfurling of triumphant banners on Lookout Mountain, were performed by this regiment, which was the first in United States service which was enrolled as a veteran volunteer regiment after its term of service expired, and which during its four years' fighting lost 147 of its 2,517 members. In the beginning of '63 Wm. Rickards assumed command. At Gettysburg on the morning of July 2 the 29th took position on Culp's Hill. During the day it was mistaken for the enemy by the 3d Brigade of its own division and fired upon. On the third day the 29th occupied a position in the line in a hollow, protected by a ledge of rocks, where it did fearful execution upon the attacking rebel force. The next day 500 of the enemy were found dead in front of General Geary's division alone.

Lost the Highest Number of Officers.

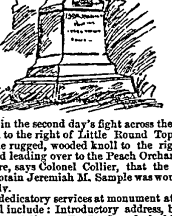
The 61st Regiment monument stands on Wolf's Hill, and was dedicated last year. This year there will be a reunion with headquarters on the grounds of the Battlefield Hotel. The 61st Pennsylvania lost more officers killed during the war than any regiment in the service of the United States—it stands No. 11 on the list of great losses of men in any one battle,—and No. 15 on the list of 45 regiments who had the greatest number of men killed during the war.



This regiment was on the march ten hours without a halt before reaching the rear of Little Round Top, which was a veritable volcano. As the 6th Corps approached by the Baltimore pike it was at first mistaken at Meade's headquarters for the rebel Stuart's cavalry. The corps passed Rock creek and having barely time to wipe their faces the men went on into the flashes of musketry and cheers on Little Round Top. Longstreet gave up the struggle and fell back. On the 3d the regiment was commanded by Major George W. Dawson. It occupied four different places on the line; on the evening of the 2d, to the right of Round Top in the repulse of Longstreet; later to the right of Culp's Hill; then on Wolf's Hill connecting with the right cavalry, and during the 3d day's cannonade on Cemetery Ridge in front of Meade's headquarters. When Pickett was repulsed the regiment moved back to Wolf's Hill, where its monument stands.

Services of the 139th.

The 139th Regiment was organized in the West, with Frederick H. Collier, colonel; James D. Owens, lieutenant-colonel; William H. Moody, major. At Gettysburg it met the



enemy in the second day's fight across the open ground to the right of Little Round Top and over the rugged, wooded knoll to the right of the road leading over to the Peach Orchard. It was here, says Colonel Collier, that the good old Captain Jeremiah M. Sample was wounded mortally.

The dedicatory services at monument at 2 P. M. will include: Introductory address, by the president, Adjutant D. L. Crawford; historical address, Captain William P. Herbert; address on behalf of the regiment, Judge Colonel F. H. Collier.

Why the 42d Will Not Dedicate.

The "Bucktails" were the sharpshooters connected with the Pennsylvania Reserves. These Reserves desire to combine the $1,500 voted each Pennsylvania regiment and erect on the field at Gettysburg a grand memorial building instead of individual monuments. By judicial decision this $1,500 can only be used for monumental purposes. The 42d, Bucktails, will participate with their comrades, 150 strong. They hope in the near future to have something to dedicate.

The Monument of Battery F.

Battery F (Hampton's) has not as yet erected a monument under the direction of the "Board of Commissioners on Gettysburg Monuments," but in 1884-85 placed one on the field by private subscriptions. This memorial, as near as may be, is on the site occupied by the battery July 3, 1865—a point on Cemetery Ridge, immediately east of where the left of Pickett's charging columns reached the Union line. It is the wish of the Hampton Association to place the monument paid for out of the