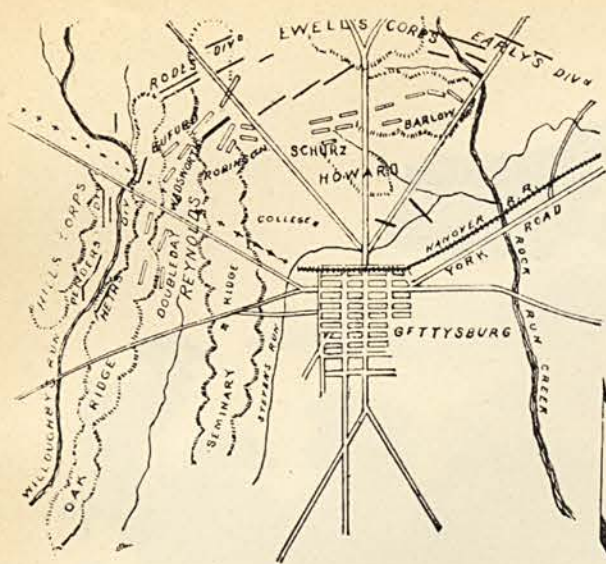
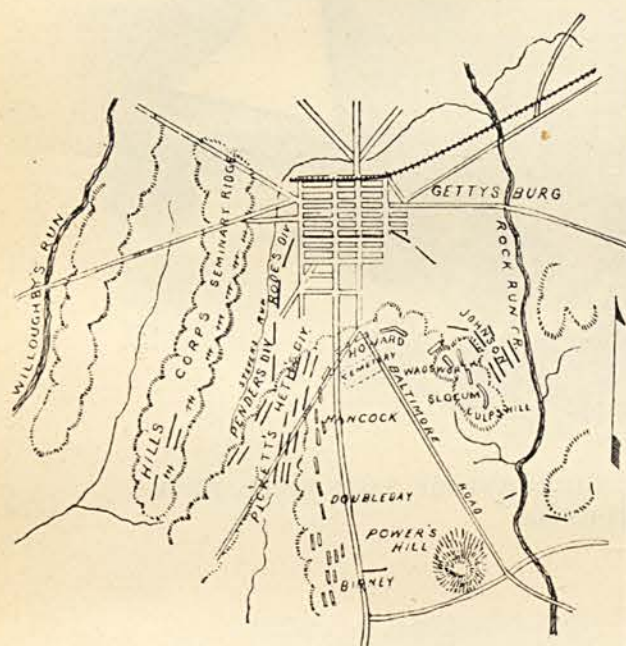
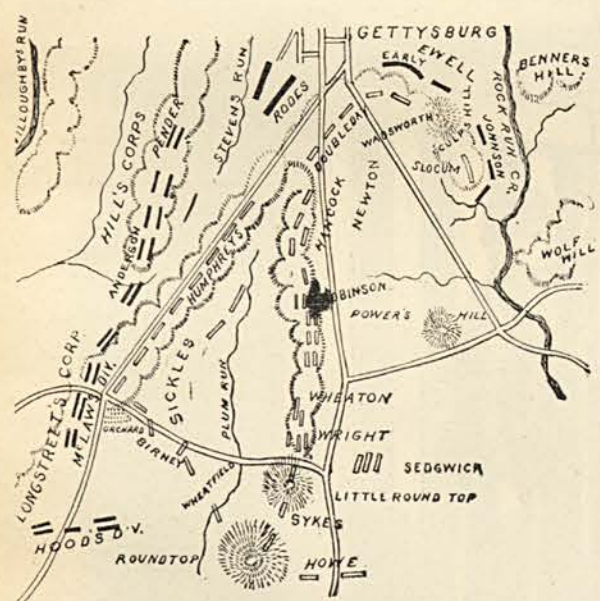
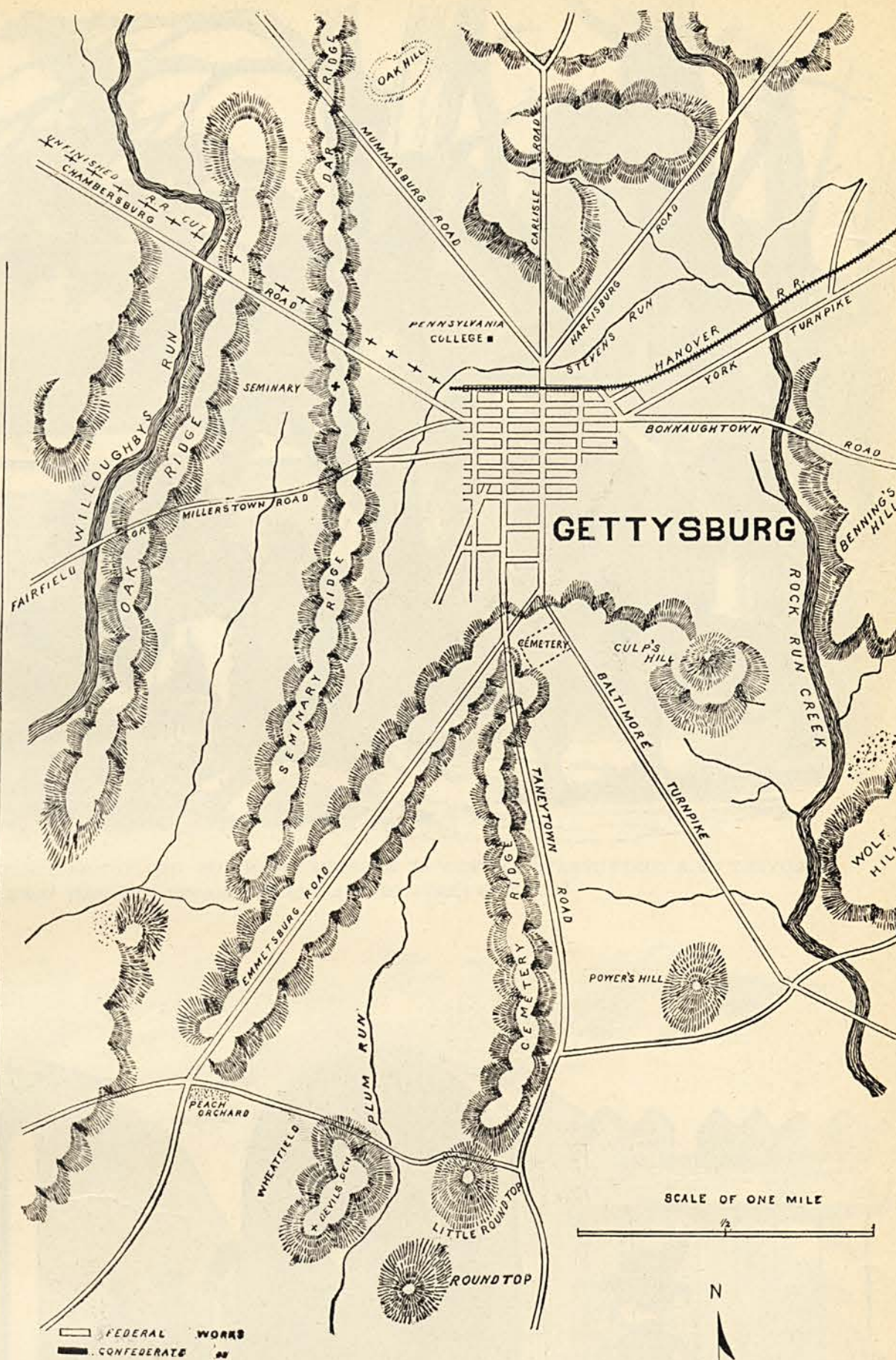


MAP SHOWING POSITION JULY 1stPOSITION JULY 2ndPOSITION JULY 3rd

MAP OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE FIELD

Battles are fought on the ground. They are not fought in the air, but have in every part a topographical basis which constitutes their primary explanation. Gettysburg was well chosen by the Federal commanders. It was not pre-considered, but was seized at the opportune moment, and finally held against the most magnificent assault ever made on this continent. The Union position on the first of July was vulnerable. It was less vulnerable on the second, and almost invulnerable on the third. The two Round Tops are the protruberant end of the shaft of a fish-hook, of which Cemetery Ridge is the stem, the cemetery itself the curved bottom, and Culp's Hill the point. The included space is traversed longitudinally from southeast to the northwest by the Baltimore turnpike. Behind this position lies Rock Creek and Wolf Hill. Before it lies Seminary Ridge, and still further on, to the west, Oak Ridge and the brook of Willoughby's Run. These are traversed angularly towards the North by the Chambersburg road. Between Cemetery Ridge and the Seminary Ridge, running from Gettysburg in a southerly direction, is the Emmettsburg road, and at the junction of this with the cross pike running east and west and passing over Little Round Top lies the peach orchard. Between the peach orchard and the Round Tops, about midway, is the broken area called Devil's Den. The Union forces were concentrated on the line of Cemetery Ridge, extending around by the cemetery to Culp's Hill, and southward to Round Top. To this position they were forced back by the Confederates approaching from the west and northwest on the first and second of July. From this position the terrible cannonade and the assault of Pickett on the afternoon of the third could not drive the defenders of the Union.